The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 27. CHICAGO, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1873. NUMBER 79.

GIFT ENTERPRISE.

Grandest Scheme Ever Known.

FOURTH

Grand Gift Concert

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE

PUBLIC LIBRARY

OF KENTUCKY.

12,000 CASH GIFTS.

$1,500,000.

Chances One in Five.

The Trustees of the PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY, under authority of a special act of the Legislature, which became a law March 16, 1871, undertook to establish a great free library in Louisville, Ky., by means of five Gift Concerts; and as an inducement to the extensive sale of tickets, they were empowered by the same act to distribute cash gifts by lot at these concerts to such persons as should buy the tickets. Three of these concerts have already been given; the first December 16, 1871, when $192,500, divided into 721 gifts, were distributed; the second December 7, 1872, at which 1,000 cash gifts, amounting to $375,000, were distributed; and the third July 8, 1873, when the sum of $500,000 in cash was divided into 10,000 cash gifts, and distributed among the ticket-holders.

The Capital Gift of $100,000 was drawn by Mr. L. H. Keith, of Kingston, Mass., who purchased 11 tickets March 18, 1873, for which he paid $100. His order for the tickets was a letter from him direct to the main office at Louisville inclosing the $100. Among the tickets sent to him by registered letter was No. 20,381, which drew the $100,000, and also numbers 20,183 and 20,489, which drew $10 each. On the 21st of July, 1873, Mr. Keith made his appearance in Louisville, and was introduced by Mr. C. F. Harvey, of the firm of Harvey & Keith, a well-known citizen of Louisville, when he was paid his $100,000.

The second gift of $50,000 was drawn by Mr. Willis Worley, of Giles County, Tenn. On the 13th of March, Mr. Worley wrote a letter from the House of Representatives, at Nashville, Tenn., to the main office at Louisville, Ky., inclosing $10 for a ticket. The ticket sent him was No. 5,630, which drew the $50,000. On the 19th of July, 1873, Mr. Worley sent on his ticket through the National Bank of Pulaski, Tenn., and was paid his $50,000.

The third gift of $25,000 was drawn by Mr. O. A. Knapp, of the firm of James A. Clark & Co., Liquor Merchants, in this city. On the 9th of July Mr. Knapp purchased 11 tickets, for which he paid $100. One of these tickets was No. 64,170, which drew the $25,000; another, No. 63,474, which drew $100, and Mr. Knapp also held the fourth of ticket No. 21,367, which drew $2.50.

The fourth gift of $20,000 was sold by Henry Wilken, Cashier of the National Bank of Lebanon, Ky., to a party of gentlemen in and about that city. Mr. Wilken ordered a number of tickets for citizens there, and among them got No. 21,764, which drew the $20,000.

The other gifts were drawn by persons scattered all over the world.

All these gifts were promptly paid, without any discount, on presentation of the tickets entitled to them, and the balance of the gross proceeds from the sales of tickets, less expenses, was appropriated to the use of the Library.

To the end that the Library, Museum, and sub-departments under them may be enlarged to their full capacity of usefulness, and placed upon such a footing that they may forever be on the increase,

A Fourth Grand Gift Concert

For the benefit of the PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY is now announced to come off in Public Library Hall, at Louisville, Ky., on

Wednesday, Dec. 3, 1873.

At this Concert the best music that can be afforded by a grand Orchestral Band will entertain the audience, and the unprecedented sum of

ONE MILLION AND FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS

In currency, divided into 12,000 cash gifts, ranging from $250,000, the highest, down to $50, the lowest, will be distributed by lot among the ticket-holders.

LIST OF GIFTS.

ONE GRAND CASH GIFT	$250,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT	100,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT	50,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT	25,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT	17,500
10 Cash Gifts, $10,000 each	100,000
30 Cash Gifts, 5,000 each	150,000
50 Cash Gifts, 1,000 each	50,000
80 Cash Gifts, 500 each	40,000
100 Cash Gifts, 400 each	40,000
150 Cash Gifts, 300 each	45,000
250 Cash Gifts, 200 each	50,000
325 Cash Gifts, 100 each	32,500
11,000 Cash Gifts, 50 each	550,000
Total, 12,000 Gifts, ALL CASH, amounting to	$1,500,000

The entire number of tickets issued is only 60,000. Each ticket consists of ten fractional parts, or coupons, into which it may be divided by cutting through the horizontal division lines left for that purpose. The holder of a whole ticket is entitled to admission to the Concert, and to the whole of any gift it may draw. The holder of each fractional part, or coupon, is entitled to admission to the Concert and to one-tenth of the gift the whole ticket may draw.

PRICE OF TICKETS.

Whole Tickets, $50.00; Halves, $25.00; Tenths, or each Coupon, $5.00; Eleven Whole Tickets for $500.00; 22½ Tickets for $1,000.00; 113 Whole Tickets for $5,000.00; 227 Whole Tickets for $10,000.00.

In a case of such philanthropy as the establishing and endowing of a great Library and Museum, with kindred departments, to be forever free to everybody, and when the chances of those who buy the tickets are so great to make money, while they take so little risk, it is believed that every ticket will be sold before the day fixed for the Concert and Distribution; but whether all are sold or not the drawing will nevertheless take place. Should any tickets remain unsold on the day of the drawing they will be destroyed, and all the offered gifts, 12,000 in number, will be drawn, but diminished in value in proportion to the amount of unsold tickets. For example, if only half of the tickets are sold, the other half will be destroyed and the gifts reduced, not in number, but in value one-half. The capital gift in that event would be $125,000, instead of $250,000, and all the other gifts in the same proportion. All will see that this would be perfectly fair, because the chances of drawing gifts would be increased in favor of the ticket-holders, just in proportion to the reduction in their value. If all the tickets are sold the chances for the gifts are as 1 to 5, but if only half are sold, and the other half destroyed, the chances to the ticket-holders become as 1 to 2½ only.

Safe Keeping of the Money.

The FARMERS' AND DROVERS' BANK OF LOUISVILLE IS TREASURER, and all moneys arising from the sale of tickets will be placed there to remain as a special deposit until the Concert is over and all the gifts fully provided for, and then subject only to the joint check of the Agent and Business Manager of the Concert, and the President and Treasurer of the Public Library. The management is not dependent upon the sale of tickets for the means of paying expenses, but is amply provided with funds now on deposit in the Farmers' and Drovers' Bank for that purpose. The entire proceeds of the sale of tickets will stand untouched in Bank as a guarantee for the payment of all the offered gifts.

PAYMENT OF GIFTS.

The paying of gifts will begin the 3d day after the drawing, and continue six months thereafter and no longer. Tickets entitled to gifts must be presented or sent to Room No. 4, Public Library Building, Louisville, Ky., when they will be taken up and paid by Cash Checks upon the Farmers' and Drovers' Bank of Louisville, or by sight drafts upon the Fourth National Bank of New York, at current rates of exchange, at the option of the holder. No gift will be paid without delivery of the ticket entitled to it, and all gifts not called for within six months from the drawing will be turned over to the Public Library fund.

The Trustees have secured the services of Hon. THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, late Governor of Kentucky, to act as their Agent in the financial affairs of this Grand Gift Concert. Gov. Bramlette is known to almost every one in Kentucky, and to very many of the citizens of other States in the Union, and he is authorized to see that the money arising from the sale of tickets is deposited in the Farmers' and Drovers' Bank, to remain for the payment of the offered gifts, and also to see that the drawing is fairly conducted and the gifts justly awarded and promptly paid.

The drawing will be published in Louisville and New York papers, and official copies, printed in circular form, will be sent by mail to those out of the city who have ordered tickets by letter, and to every ticket-holder whose Post Office is known. All communications connected with the Concert, and orders for tickets, and applications for Agencies to sell tickets, should be addressed to

HON. THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Agent Public Library Kentucky, Public Library Building, Louisville, Ky.

For information apply to J. R. WATTS & CO., Room 6, Metropolitan Block, corner LaSalle and Randolph-sts. (Take elevator for third floor.)

SHAWLS.

SHAWLS.

Real India Camel's-Hair Shawls (Filled Centre Black).
India Camel's-Hair, Square Open Centre in Red & Black.
The London Wraps, in Camel's-Hair Stripes, Long & Square.
The Dacker Shawl, new and very handsome.
French Cashmere, Long and Square.
Broche and Paisley, Long and Square.
Persian Stripe, Long & Square.
Diagonal Stripes, in Silk and Wool Shawls.
French and English Ottomans, in Silk and Wool Shawls.
Scotch and English Plaid Shawls, Long and Square.
Beaver and Himalayan Shawls, for Carriage and Traveling Wear.
French Embroidered Cashmere Shawls, New Designs.
Full line best Domestic Woolen Shawls, in Plaids and Stripes.
Gents' Traveling Shawls.
Full assortment of Camel's-Hair Scarfs; also, Silk and Wool Ottoman Scarfs.

FIELD, LEITER & CO.

State & Washington-sts.

WATCHES.

TIFFANY & CO.,

Union Square, New York, No. 10 Grand Quai, Geneva,

In addition to their usual stock of SUPERIOR STEM-WINDERS, offer a full assortment of COMPLICATED

WATCHES,

COMPRISING

CHRONOGRAPHS, MARKING FIFTH SECONDS.
CHRONOGRAPHS, WITH SPLIT SECONDS.
CHRONOGRAPHS, WITH SPLIT AND INDEPENDENT FIFTH SECONDS.
REPEATERS, STRIKING HOURS AND QUARTERS.
REPEATERS, STRIKING HOURS AND MINUTES.
REPEATERS, STRIKING HOURS AND FIVE MINUTES.
SELF-ACTING REPEATERS, STRIKING HOURS AND QUARTERS.
CALENDAR WATCHES, SHOWING DAY OF THE WEEK AND MONTH AND CHANGES OF THE MOON.

FINANCIAL.

DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Chartered by the State of Illinois. Exclusively a Savings Bank.

105 CLARK-ST., Methodist Church Block.

Six per cent compound interest on deposits. Pass Books furnished without charge. Children started with ONE DIME as usual.

GEO. SCOVILLE, President. WM. KELSEY REED, Cashier.

NOTE.—During the recent panic this Bank has paid all deposits on demand without notice.

FOR SALE.

Letter Clips and Files

IN GREAT VARIETY,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, BY

CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO.,

118 and 120 Monroe-st.

CONSUMERS will find it profitable to get our prices before ordering elsewhere. HINDLE & JENKINS, Wholesale and Retail Stationers, Printers, and Blank Book Manufacturers, 166 Clark-st.

PLAYS. PLAYS.

A full list of Lacy's, French's, and Cumberland's, on hand by M. J. McGRATH, Late McNally & Co., 152 South Desplaines-st.

PERFECTION BABY JUMPER

New patent, new ideas; all admire, babies enjoy. Address by mail, Occ. Mfg. Co., Gano-st., Chicago.

REMOVAL.

REMOVED TO 168 WASHINGTON-ST.

POPE & DAVIS,

Commission Merchants,

BREADSTUFFS AND PROVISIONS.

WM. J. POPE. R. L. DAVIS.

Chicago, Oct. 21, 1873.

WANTED.

WANTED—AGENTS—FROM $75 to $250 per month, everywhere, to sell one of the most useful articles ever invented, needed in every family. Send for Circular. Address, SECOMB & CO., 137 State-st., CHICAGO, Ill.

Counter Wanted.

The undersigned wishes to purchase 25 to 40 feet of nicely-finished heavy (second-hand) Black Walnut Counter. Address, stating price, BUILDER, care Blade Office, Toledo, Ohio.

HATS AND FURS.

BREWSTER'S

HATS and FURS,

Cor. Clark and Madison.

POTATOES.

HEADQUARTERS FOR POTATOES

CHURCHILL & POPE,

89 South Water-st.,

Are selling Choicest NEW YORK PEACH-BLOWS, in car load lots.

FINANCIAL.

Meeting of the Pennsylvania Railroad Directors.

A 5 Per Cent Scrip Dividend Declared.

The Scrip Redeemable in March, 1875.

Col. Scott Sends in a Conditional Resignation.

The Directory Unanimously Decline to Accept It.

Symptoms of a Panic in London.

The Bank of England Fixes the Rate of Discount at 9 Per Cent.

Failure of a Banking-House in Pittsburgh.

Gen. Sherman Expresses His Views on Finance.

Growing Opposition to Secretary Richardson and Comptroller Knox.

The New York Stock Market Unsettled.

THE RAILROADS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE NEW JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—The Directors of the New Jersey Southern Railroad are still engaged in straightening out its complicated affairs, preparatory to a thorough reorganization under the name of the New York, Philadelphia & Baltimore Railroad. S. M. Mills, one of the Directors, said to-day that the arrangements for reorganization were all perfected. It is proposed to issue $7,000,000 of consolidated mortgage bonds of the New York, Philadelphia & Baltimore Railroad, and $6,000,000 worth of stock. The bonds would be a lien of 300 miles of the completed road, and would bring the cost per mile down to about $23,000. The holders of these bonds and the creditors on the floating debt will be asked to exchange their present interest bonds for those of the new corporation. The stockholders will have an equivalent in new stock, which would be distributed for old shares. The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad has promised to send their coal over the tracks of the new corporation.

WAGES OF UNION PACIFIC WORKMEN REDUCED.

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 7.—A general order has been issued reducing the wages of Union Pacific employes 10 per cent.

THE PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL DIVIDEND.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 7.—At the meeting of the Board of Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad this afternoon it was determined to declare a scrip dividend of 5 per cent, payable in or before fifteen months, the Company having the option to redeem it in cash after the lapse of six months. The scrip will be received at par in payment of unpaid allotments. About $17,000,000 of stock was created at the last allotment, 50 per cent of which has already been paid in. The Board unanimously refused to accept Col. Tom Scott's resignation. The latter, replying to an interviewer to-day, said: "The sole cause of my tendering my resignation as Vice-President of the Company, was the fact of this present financial embarrassment, my name being on the paper of the Texas & Pacific Railroad. The personal feeling existing between the Board of Direction and myself has always been and is now the best, but I submitted the resignation as a matter of duty to the Company."

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—Financial writers in the evening papers say that a general feeling of dissatisfaction prevails in regard to the action of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad in declaring scrip dividends of 5 per cent, when a cash dividend of 6 per cent was expected, and fully warranted by the business of the Company.

MAINE CENTRAL RAILROAD.

BOSTON, Nov. 7.—Owing to a reduction of their wages, a large number of laborers on the Maine Central bridge at Amaterville have quit work, leaving very few employed at that point. The Maine Central Railroad has just discharged 300 workmen.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 7.—While the Pennsylvania Railroad has repeated the dodge of a scrip dividend, its rival, the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, has just paid a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent in cash. The latter Company acknowledges a large falling off in freights, but it is probably the only railroad corporation in the country which is going on with its extensions, and full gangs of laborers are laying track up the Valley of Virginia to Salem, and putting down triple track on the main stem.

THE TENNESSEE RAILROAD TROUBLES.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 7.—The railroad lock continues. The attempt of the Company to send out a freight-train from the city this morning failed, owing to the engineer being prevented by force from taking the engine out of the roundhouse. The Company has sued 100 strikers in the Circuit Court for $500,000 damages, and the Sheriff served the notices this evening. The Company has also sued another 100 strikers in the Chancery Court, and obtained an injunction restraining them from obstructing the business of the Company. An attempt will be made to-night to start freight trains to Bristol and Chattanooga to-morrow morning. The Directors to-day adopted a preamble and resolutions, concluding as follows:

Resolved, That we hereby advise and suggest that no one hereafter be employed in the service of the Company who is a member of any league, body, organization, or combination which instigates and encourages such acts of disorder, violence, and wrong, and seeks to accomplish its purposes by palpable and outrageous violations of law.

[By Mail.]

Knoxville, Tenn. (Nov. 3), Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

On last Friday the officials of the railroad issued, through the city papers, a proclamation that on and after the 1st of November the wages of all employes receiving over $1 per day would be reduced 20 per cent, while those receiving $1 and under would be subject to a reduction of 10 per cent, giving as a reason that owing to the general stringency in money matters the railroad was greatly embarrassed, and that through the month of October the earnings fell short $40,000 of what they were last year in that month. Capt. Joseph James, the Superintendent, stated that before issuing his circular he had consulted with all the officers of the road, and that they fully concurred in his action and were willing to submit to the reduction of their salaries, signing a paper to that effect, which was also published in the same papers.

WHAT THE ENGINEERS DID.

Matters passed off quietly during the day, and no one suspected that the least objection would be raised by the employes, until that evening about 6 o'clock, when it was time for the freight to depart, and the engineer informed the management that he could not consistently run the engine at the proposed reduction. Other engineers were applied to, but likewise refused, and the fireman, William Whitlock, was compelled to take the engine out.

A committee, composed of engineers, firemen, machinists, and blacksmiths, called upon Capt. Jacques and informed him of their action that evening, stating that they would submit to anything, rather than a reduction. They expressed a willingness to work on half, third, or quarter time, if necessary for the interest of the road, while the engineers proposed to the Company that they dock them for all lay-over time, which would be a saving to the Company of $4 in each engineer's wages every fourth day, and would actually amount to more than the reduction of the 20 per cent proposed by the Superintendent. Capt. Jacques after deliberating over the matter, answered them in his usual courteous manner that in issuing the proclamation he had done so with a view of the greatest good to the greatest number, and, therefore, could not and would not rescind his action.

The Committee left, and that night, when the 11 o'clock passenger train arrived, the engineer was informed of how matters stood, and he refused to take out the engine. The passengers were forced to lay over at the hotels, inconveniencing many who desired to be at certain points by a certain time. Thus matters went on, and next morning it was rumored that the passenger and mail trains would not be allowed to go out by the engineers, causing great excitement throughout the city, and, by the usual time of the arrival of the western bound train, 11:27 a. m., the grounds surrounding the car sheds were crowded with people of all classes and ages, doubtless many of them anxious to see a conflict. It turned out, however, that it was not their intention to molest the regular mail and passenger-train, and it was allowed to pass without interference, but as none of the engineers would take the engines, Conductor Ross Smith made an amateur engineer for the western, and Master Mechanic Charley Hodge for the eastern bound train.

On Sunday, the same state of affairs existed, and none but the mail-trains left, and they in charge of amateur engineers.

This morning an attempt was made by the officials to take out a freight train, but it proved unsuccessful, as the men continued to pull out the coupling-pins, disconnecting the train. It is true no violence was used, and they claim that it is not their intention to use violence, but that they are determined not to allow any except mail trains to leave the city, if they can prevent it without using violence. Three engineers and three firemen arrived on the morning trains, but, after learning the facts on both sides of the question, they signified their intention of returning at once on the first train. This evening another attempt was made to take out an engine, but the men gathered around the Master Mechanic and informed him that it would be best for him to desist from his intentions. They again offered to agree to anything rather than a reduction of their wages.

A meeting was held this evening by the Machinists' and Blacksmiths' Union and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, at which the attorney for the road delivered an address, showing the men their danger in persisting in their course of interfering with the business of the road by stopping her freight trains. He was answered by members of the two lodges, who stated that they did not intend to injure any property, and would work at any reduction of time, but must have their full wages for the time they did work. Thus matters rest, and business in our city is almost at a stand-still.

It is rumored that the employes on the entire line of Mahone's road have struck against a reduction of wages, but nothing definite has been obtained as yet.

The grand officers of the International Union of Machinists and Blacksmiths and of Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers are expected to arrive, and are awaited with anxiety, with the hope that something may be done to bring about an amicable settlement of the difficulty, and resumption of travel and trade. R. A. B.

ABROAD.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—The Directors of the Bank of England to-day fixed the rate of discount at 9 per cent.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—There is great depression in all stocks on the list, and the market is flat.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England to-day on balance was £34,000. The rate of discount in open market for three months' bills was 9 per cent, which is the same as the Bank of England's rate. The rate for money at the Stock Exchange on Government securities was 8 per cent. There are decided symptoms of panic in the stock market here. All quotations have fallen off. Consols, for money, 92; on account, 92⅜@92½; United States coupons, '65s, 91¼; '67s, 95⅜; 10-40s, 90¼; new 5s, 89⅜. Erie, 31⅜.

LONDON, Nov. 8—5 a. m.—The amount of specie withdrawn from the bank yesterday for the United States and Canada was $370,000, most of which goes to Canada.

The withdrawal of $750,000 in specie from the Liverpool Branch of the Bank of England for shipment to New York by to-day's steamer is understood to have been the determining cause of the advance in the bank rate.

BERLIN, Nov. 7.—The German Minister of Finance has decided to sell 20,000,000 thalers of disused silver to the United States Government, which is the highest bidder.

PARIS, Nov. 7.—Rentes, 58fr 20c.

FRANKFORT, Nov. 7.—Five-twenties of 1862, 97¼.

[By Mail.]

LETTER FROM BONAMY PRICE, PROFESSOR OF POLITICAL ECONOMY AT THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD, ENGLAND.

To the Editor of the New York Financier:

SIR: Will you allow me to express to you the very great pleasure with which I read your remarkable paper on "Bank Obligation to Depositors in a Panic?" I have never seen the central truth so powerfully put that, from the very nature of banking, it is a physical impossibility that every depositor should receive in cash at the same moment repayment of the debt due to him by the bank. It is perfectly true that he is theoretically and legally entitled to immediate payment; but it is equally true that in lodging his money with a bank he is bound to understand the nature of the act he is performing. The very fact of availing himself of the services of banking involves the obligation that he should know what banking is, and that it is of its very essence that the banker should make use of his deposit and place it out on loan to another person. He is further committed to the knowledge that whilst, as you justly remark, the bank is pledged to meet the demands for repayment that are sure to occur in ordinary business, and to a certain extent even beyond that limit, the bank also relies on its creditors, to whom it has lent the funds of the depositors, repaying also on demand, and that they may fail from a hundred causes to do so when called upon. Banking must cease to exist if the only possible guarantee for certain repayment of depositors were enforced—the keeping the deposits in cash in the bank's vault. To repay the deposits of every bank in cash on a given day is as impossible as to repay in cash every creditor in the nation. Hence a depositor, when confiding his money to a bank, comes under a moral restriction of pure necessity involved in the business; he cannot get back his money if all his brother depositors, possessing equal rights with himself, ask for theirs also at the same time. A universal fear, therefore, driving all the depositors to demand repayment simultaneously, is a clear violation of the understanding on which banking is constructed; taken as a general movement, impelling all together, it is essentially irrational, and also, which is a capital matter, an insane onslaught on the common interests of all.

But how is such an explosion of fear to be prevented? By no other method than the one which you point out; by each man for himself resolving to guide his conduct by some motive more rational than an outburst of alarm. But a man may reply, "Why should I not go and make myself safe? I have no security for the rationality of my brother depositors; they are very likely to become frightened fools; why should I not prevent them from landing me in ruin?" The only answer to this is, that you are becoming a fool yourself; you are doing the foolish thing; they are no worse than you. If it must be assumed that no one can or will act sensibly, then you had better have nothing to do with banking.

One very important inference I draw from your most just conception of the position—the folly of what you so delightfully call the "reserve bugbear." I wish this capital phrase would cross the water and take root amongst us Englishmen. I have preached the same view often, but few will listen to it. England and English economists have gone mad about a reserve. Nothing will satisfy them but the piling up of endless ingots in the Bank of England's vaults; if they decrease by ever so little, they sound the trumpet of alarm, they bid merchants and traders be frightened, they call upon the Bank to raise its rate of discount—to the vast injury of commerce, which they burden with a grievous and purely fictitious cost of discount. I wish they would read these remarks of yours. Suppose they drove into the Bank the whole eighty millions of gold which England possesses altogether. The impossibility to meet demands for cash entailed by panic would scarcely be reduced; and, upon their theory, to clutch all this gold is the one supreme object which the central bank of England ought to aim at incessantly. A purer *reductio ad absurdum* I am not acquainted with; it would match with those in Euclid.

I have no doubt, with such means of observation as I at present possess, that what you say is true, that the commotion at New York "is strictly a financial trouble and not a commercial one." But you will forgive me, I hope, that if there has been a "too hasty and too anticipatory railroad construction," it cannot be said that there is "the same wealth and the same real business in the world as before." The construction of railways is a process most destructive of wealth; it has to feed an enormous number of laborers, to clothe and house them and supply them with tools. The materials absorbed in the construction are immense and very expensive, and they are all as much destroyed for the time as if they had been thrown into the sea. That is an incident common to all forms of capital; capital is destroyed by employment, but is found again with increase in the things it produces. But in the case of railways the restoration does not take place for years, even at the best, when the formation of the railways goes on uninterruptedly. The period of national poverty, caused by the consumptive process of construction, is rendered still larger when financial troubles interrupt the work, and then the diminution of the public wealth is most real and may be most oppressive. The severity of the English crisis of 1847 was in no slight degree due to the loss of wealth caused by an excessive making of railways. A nation which invests in railway construction more than its savings, unless it can contrive to borrow from abroad, must as inevitably fall into embarrassment as a man with £10,000 a year who drains his fields to the extent of £50,000 in one year. The railways and drain, though they are most enriching investments, will not avert the temporary poverty and, it may be, distress. How far the "anticipatory railroad construction" has proceeded in the United States is a point which I look forward with much interest to some succeeding number of the *Financier* to explain. BONAMY PRICE.

OXFORD, Oct. 17, 1873.

PITTSBURGH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Nov. 7.—This day has been full of rumors of failures in this city, but, with one exception, they had no foundation in fact. This morning the banking-house of Ira B. McVay & Co. suspended. The house is situated at the corner of Fourth avenue and Smithfield street. They opened the office as usual, but a little later the doors were closed and the following ominous notice posted thereon:

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Nov. 7.—Owing to complications growing out of the suspension of our Eastern correspondents, we are compelled to close our doors.
(Signed) IRA B. MCVAY & CO.

This notice had been posted but a short time when the news spread like wildfire through the city. One man, who had deposited $1,000 just before the closing of the bank, was rather clamorous, and expressed his disappointment in terms more forcible than polite. The above notice seemed to give no clear reason for the failure, but the firm say that they will make a statement in a few days. The McVays have inherited their business from their father. They bore an excellent reputation as business men, and it is believed by all that they will come out all right. The Mayor had $10,000 of city funds in the bank, which was to be transferred to the Comptroller this morning. There were also $25,000 in Ellsworth improvement funds deposited there, which, however, are amply secured. This firm have been taking contractors' paper to some extent, and this, in a measure, may be regarded as one cause of their failure. The First National Bank, through whom they did their Clearing-House business, had no more notice of their failure than one similar in purport to the above.

WASHINGTON.

POLITICIANS INVOLVED IN SCOTT'S SCHEMES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 7.—Tom Scott's misfortunes have fallen with equal weight upon very many of the moneyed politicians. Amongst the sufferers are Henry S. M'Comb, author of the Credit Mobilier suits, who had $150,000 in Scott's Construction Company, and Edward S. McCook, who had $40,000 in the same concern. Discreet critics now say that

NO NEW RAILROAD TO THE PACIFIC

will be built for ten or twenty years.

GEN. SHERMAN'S VIEWS OF THE PANIC.

Gen. Sherman has been surprising his auditors, high and low, by saying that the run of failures in railway, mercantile, and speculative life is of no real consequence, and that it ought to go on until the conscienceless element is eliminated from banking and commerce. He thinks that if sufficient of these failures occur, we shall have an easy money market in a few months.

CHANGES IN THE TREASURY BUREAUS DESIRED.

Considerable resolution has been shown since the State elections as to compelling changes in some of the potential bureaus of the Treasury. The opposition is directed against Secretary Richardson, and his Solicitor, Mr. Bonfield, and also against Mr. Knox, the Comptroller of the Currency. Bonfield is one of Boutwell's appointments, and his advice as Solicitor has, it is said, brought the Treasury into the present snarl with the canal companies.

CHARGES AGAINST COMPTROLLER KNOX.

Knox is denounced as incompetent by the creditors of the banks which have recently failed. Amongst the charges brought against him is one by Gov. Shepherd, of the District of Columbia, to the effect that he has been pursuing the National Metropolitan Bank vindictively, because his brother-in-law was refused a place on the Board of Directors. Shepherd told Knox that if he had shown common sense in looking after the First National Bank the remaining banks of the District of Columbia would not now be compelled to carry all the business of this region over this period of stringency.

In the case of the Ocean Bank of New York, it is charged that Knox subjected the Government to damages before the metropolitan courts by his ignorance of the law of contracts as affecting one entered into by the said bank with its attorney, Nathaniel Wilson, who brought suit against the Receiver and recovered the full amount of his fee, with interest and drawback.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE PROCEEDINGS AGAINST BOWLES BROS. & CO.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—A petition asking that a Referee be appointed to hear testimony regarding the interests of the petitioner in the case of Nathan Appleton against Bowles Bros. & Co., heretofore doing business in this city, Boston, London, and Paris, was presented to-day by F. E. B. Stetson, a creditor of the firm, to the Clerk of the Supreme Court, and by him filed. The petition sets forth that some time since three policies of insurance, one for $30,000 and two for $10,000 each, made out in favor of the petitioner, were deposited with Bowles Bros. & Co.; that about Nov. 9, 1872, the firm became insolvent, and that thereupon Appleton began an action in the Supreme Court in this city for the purpose of settling the affairs of the firm above referred to; that in this action Judge Fancher appointed Henry E. Davis, Jr., Receiver of all the property and assets of the firm; that soon the policies previously referred to came into possession of the Receiver, where they still remain; that Henry J. Stevens has been appointed Assignee in bankruptcy in the case; and that persons named Alvah Miller and James F. Hind, respectively, have also brought suits against the firm, alleging that they have claims against them. The Court appointed Phillip T. Ruggles Referee.

THE GRINNELL SUSPENSION.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—In the case of the application of Blake Brothers for a special order of the Court protecting them from loss on the sale of the securities they held for money loaned to Grinnell & Co., Judge Blatchford to-day decided that no such special order can be granted, and such sales must be at the risk of the seller, if any are made.

THE UNION TRUST COMPANY.

The *Post* will publish this evening the report of the Union Trust Company, from which it appears that the total assets are $6,327,369, and there is due depositors $5,229,183. By the statement of the Receiver it is shown that the following securities were purchased with the Company's funds by the defaulting Secretary Carlton: 10,000 shares of Atlantic & Pacific Railroad stock, 300 shares of Pacific Mail Steamship Company, 2,000 shares of Union Pacific Railroad, 600 shares Western Union Telegraph; 400 shares Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central Railroad. These are accordingly claimed as the property of the Trust Company.

[To the Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—The day closed with a very unsettled feeling. Several rumors were afloat in regard to the financial situation in London, one of which was that discounts in open market were 10 per cent. Rumors affecting the stability of various mercantile and financial houses aided to enhance the feeling of apprehension.

MONEY

loaned at 6@6 1-32, and closed at 7. Foreign exchange was firm, though irregular on account of the London situation; 60 days, sold at 105¾; sight at 108¼. Commercial bills brought 103@105.

Gold closed firm at 7⅛@7¼; carrying rates 3@3 1-32 per cent.

The clearings were $45,750,000.

Governments were more active, and closed stronger. State bonds were quiet and nominal. The Treasury disbursements were $344,000, and the custom receipts $255,000.

STOCKS

were weak and lower, ranging at ½@3⅜ decline, closing irregular, though at a slight recovery from the lowest point of the day. The following are the principal extremes: New York Central, 77½@80; Erie, 35⅝@39¼; Lake Shore, 60⅝@62½; Wabash, 34⅝@35¾; Rock Island, 84½@86; Western Union, 45⅝@48⅝; Pacific Mail, 26¼@27½.

THE MANUFACTURERS.

IN MASSACHUSETTS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 7.—The agents of the Lowell mills are inclined to change their decision regarding their time. It is probable that some curtailment is likely to be had, and that the reduction of time will begin the first of the week, but it is thought that it will be of shorter duration than was given out a few days ago. Several paper-mills in different sections of the State that reduced the work a fortnight ago are starting up again, with the prospect that they can pull through the winter without any further serious difficulty.

The National Tube-Works Company has closed the large mill in East Boston, and removed its work to its other mill in Pennsylvania,—a step taken not on account of any financial trouble, but a falling off of business.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 7.—In Wilmington, the Diamond State Rolling-Mills have suspended, but expect to resume shortly. They state that a few unfilled orders are on hand, but sales of iron are very dull.

At Lockhaven, all the mills but one have suspended.

The iron-furnaces at Allentown have blown out two of their stacks.

The Fishback Iron-Mills, at Pottsville, are again in full blast.

SUSPENDED.

Schoepper Brothers, manufacturers of dress goods, have suspended. It is reported they have ample assets to pay their liabilities.

THE KENSINGTON MILLS.

The following is a summary of the condition of industries in Kensington. Of the cotton and woolen-mills, nine representing 1,510 looms, employing 1,245 hands, have suspended; four representing 398 looms, employing 329 hands, are on half time, with an average reduction in wages of 15, and in some instances 30 per cent; three on cotton yarns representing 5,292 spindles, employing 82 hands, at same reduction of wages, are on three-fourths time. Of the other worsted and silk goods factories, two representing 1,115 looms, employing 1,625 hands, have suspended, and one representing 105 looms, employing 120 hands, 40 of whom were lately discharged, is on half time, at the above mentioned reduction of wages. Of the soft felt hat factories, one is on half time with 30 hands short; of the hosiery manufactories, two employing 1,400 hands are working full, clearing up stock, preparatory to shutting down; of the carpet and curled-hair manufactories, one representing 38 looms, employing 45 hands, has suspended, and 12, representing 753 looms, employing 1,360 hands, at reduction of wages, are working half time. Two furniture manufactories, formerly employing 85 hands, have now 39 on half time; one firm of Morocco dressers, instead of 70, employ 35 on full time.

Morris, Tasker & Co., of this city, who are erecting extensive iron-works at Newcastle, Del., stopped work there entirely yesterday, throwing about 300 men out of employment.

IN BUFFALO.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 7.—Five hundred men were thrown out of employment by manufacturers here last week. Trade is becoming more and more dull, and merchants are cutting down expenses.

IN ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 7.—Two of the iron works in South St. Louis have stopped, throwing about 200 men out of employment. The Vulcan Iron-Works have stopped two of their three furnaces, closed their rail-mill, and discharged about 400 men. Other works have also stopped some of their furnaces, or discharged a part of their employes, and all have reduced their wages 20 per cent. Many manufacturing establishments in the city have materially reduced their working force, but have not cut down the wages.

NEW ENGLAND MILLS.

BOSTON, Nov. 7.—The Manchester, N. H., print works will do no more printing until the 1st of December. About 500 people are thus thrown out of work. The mills have shut down this week, and it is understood will run only four days per week hereafter.

The mills of the Great Falls Manufacturing Company will be run on three-fourths time on and after next Monday.

The Amesbury woolen mill commenced yesterday running on half time.

The Salisbury mills are running three-quarter time. The Merrimac Company will shut down to-morrow for the month of November.

LONG ISLAND COMB FACTORY.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—The rubber-comb factory at College Point, L. I., have reduced their time to four days per week, employing 600 men.

NATIONAL FINANCES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SERIOUS TROUBLE IN ILLINOIS REVENUE DISTRICTS.

PEORIA, Ill., Nov. 7.—The recent order of Secretary Richardson directing the Collector of Internal Revenue of this district to send, each day, one-half of his daily receipts in currency to J. D. Webster, the Assistant United States Treasurer at Chicago, has caused considerable trouble among distillers and brewers. They are, of course, obliged to pay currency for stamps, and, as the banks here will not consent to disburse funds that do not come back, the prospect is not encouraging. The distillers have all united in a petition to Secretary Richardson requesting a repeal of the obnoxious order. Unless he grants their prayer, many of the distillers will shut down.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 7.—Receipts from customs at the Treasury for the week ending Oct. 31 were: New York, $1,064,583; Baltimore, $97,873.

ST. LOUIS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

STARTLING RUMORS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 7.—Rumors have been current for a day or two affecting the stability of the large jobbing dry goods firm of Dodd, Brown & Co., of this city. The members of the firm positively deny that there is any foundation for the reports.

It has also been currently reported that H. D. Mann & Co., extensive dealers in fancy dry goods, are shaky, but there does not seem to be any cause to suspect their solvency. They are simply selling off at cost, preparatory to a change of base here, or an entire desertion of the city. There is similar talk in regard to two large commission houses, whose names have not yet been made public.

JACKSON, MICH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 7.—P. B. Loomis & Co., of Jackson, extensive dry-goods dealers, were brought to the United States District Court by their New York creditors to-day on a petition in bankruptcy. Their liabilities aggregate $339,000. Assets, $139,000.

WORKMEN DISCHARGED.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—Two hundred and thirty men were discharged this week from the lumber yards in Green Point. One hundred laborers were discharged at Long Island City. One hundred cabinetmakers were discharged in the same city. Four hundred men from the Brooklyn City Works, and 300 men from the Prospect Park improvements.

BOSTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Nov. 7.—The business outlook seems to be more cheerful to-day. There are better reports from the mills, and better reports concerning money on the street, though of course the stringency still exists and the embarrassment is widespread.

JORDAN, MARSH & CO.

The statement regarding the embarrassment of the large dry goods establishment of Jordan, Marsh & Co., seems to be entirely without foundation. They report that their business for October was greater than ever before; and that, for the first week in November, it is 20 per cent larger than for the same period last year. They refuse to increase in the least their discount for cash.

FAILURE ANNOUNCED.

The only failure announced to-day was of a small produce house which has been in a shaking condition for some time, and this has no effect upon the general trade.

THE END NOT IMMEDIATELY AT HAND.

Though the outlook is thus encouraging, there are no indications that the end of the stringency or depression is immediately at hand, and all classes of business are preparing for a quiet close of the year.

THE TRADES.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—The bricklayers are still on a strike. The Central Council of the United Order of American Bricklayers met last night in secret session. It was stated that a compromise was suggested that employers should deduct only 25 cents from a day's pay, instead of 50 cents.

[By Mail.]

A GRAND STRIKE IN NEW YORK AGAINST REDUCTION OF WAGES.

New York Dispatch to the Boston Advertiser.

The conflict with labor has come sooner than expected, though the events of the past few weeks have been pointing steadily toward an attempt to reduce the price of labor. It was thought that no direct overtures toward such an end would be made at once, but this morning the first indication of the storm appeared among the workmen belonging to the Laborers' and Bricklayers' Union. That a strike will break out and include all classes of workmen is evident. If a return to specie payment is effected there will be a corresponding decrease in prices of all the wages, necessities and luxuries of life. This decrease will necessitate a cutting down of wages paid the workingmen, and when this is attempted the struggle will begin. Over 5,000 struck to-day, and around the buildings where they have been employed they stood discussing the probability of making their employers forego the idea of cutting down their wages. They say that their wages are so small now that it is difficult to make both ends meet, and to comply with the last demands of the bosses would be equivalent to slowly starving to death. It is not supposed it is a pleasant thing for any one to suffer a reduction of wages at any time, but the workmen say that if a return to a specie basis were probable they would not complain, if a corresponding decrease was observed in the necessaries of life, but they declare that no reduction has yet made its appearance, and for the present they can't exist on smaller wages. On the other hand, the bosses seem equally determined to fight it out. They say they cannot, in the present state of affairs, pay the wages now given, and the men must comply with their wishes. To continue to pay the wages they have lately been doing would be a dead loss, and those who are not working under contract say they would rather have the men idle than pay the old wages. The workingmen will hold a meeting to consider what is best to be done under the circumstances. There is no doubt they will persist in their determination to oppose the effort to cut down their wages, and furthermore there is no doubt the bosses will remain as obstinate as the men. The 5,000 who struck this morning increases the number who are now out of employment in the city to 15,000. It is probable that within a few days the number will be largely increased, and, when it is, the trades-unions will be taxed to their fullest capacity to supply the wants of the strikers. The general council of the brick-layers was in session to-day at the Germania Assembly Rooms on Twenty-sixth street and Seventh avenue, for the purpose of receiving reports from the shops. The men allege that the employers do not lose by paying the old rate of wages, but, on the contrary, gain considerably, as the price has fallen lately $2 per 1,000. The building at this time of the year is slack, but there are more contracts on hand this year than for the past four years. The greatest confidence is expressed in the success of the strike. The men exhibit a dogged perseverance, and seem determined to succeed. As an example of the gains made by the builders at the present time, it is stated that a co-operative association has been formed known as the New York Mason and Building Company, composed of practical mechanics, who will take contracts for mason work 20 per cent lower than the bosses can afford to perform it, and when this is the case the men say that their employers cannot be losing money. A mass-meeting of the bricklayers, masons, and laborers was held to-night, and the question was discussed in all its bearings.

YELLOW FEVER.

Two Deaths in Memphis in Twenty-four Hours—Contributions for the Relief of the Distress Taken Up in New York.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 7.—There were two deaths from yellow fever and five from other causes in the twenty-four hours ending 6 o'clock p. m.

The weather is clear and warm, and favorable to the sick. The streets are crowded with visitors.

RELIEF MEASURES.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—Nine police precincts return over $4,000 contributed at the polling places, on election day, for the Memphis sufferers. The police have contributed $2,000 for the police of Memphis.

The Committee of the Produce Exchange appointed to devise a method for assisting the Memphis sufferers, have determined to take up subscriptions of $1 each toward the bale of cotton received by this Exchange from the Chicago Board of Trade for the benefit of the sufferers. There will be a drawing on Nov. 17, and the person getting the bale will have the privilege of forwarding it in his own name to some other Board of Trade, or of returning it to the Committee and receiving $50.

INDIANAPOLIS.

Articles of Association Filed—Meeting for the Relief of the Poor.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 7.—The Lafayette Building Company to-day filed articles of association with the State Secretary on a capital stock of $75,000. The Directors are Louis Kimmell, J. George Metzger, Chris. Sherer, John B. Myer, J. H. Wyckers, M. Voltman, John A. Rice, Henry Stein, and John Leacher.

The Lawrenceburg Wheel Company also filed articles on a capital stock of $40,000, with E. B. Dobell, John B. Garnier, Martin Tottell, J. N. Kleitner, and Jno. Schuert as Directors.

Another large meeting of business men was held to-night to consider measures for the relief of the poor, and to furnish employment for able-bodied men and women.

THE BAVARIAN DISASTER.

Undoubted Loss of All Who Remained on Board the Bavarian.

TORONTO, Nov. 7.—All hope is abandoned of the safety of the fourteen persons who were left on board the burning steamer Bavarian.

TORONTO, Ont., Nov. 7.—Capt. Howard, General Superintendent of the Canadian Navigation Company, reports that the burning of the Bavarian was caused by the breaking of the walking-beam, the fore part of which fell on several barrels of spirits stowed on deck, bursting them and causing fire. It is the intention of the Company to prosecute the pilot and men of the first boat that left the burning steamer for leaving contrary to orders.

THE NEBRASKA LEGISLATURE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PLATTSMOUTH, Neb., Nov. 7.—Gov. Furnas has decided not to call the Nebraska Legislature this winter.

THE LATE ELECTIONS.

Some of the Causes of the Republican Defeat in Wisconsin.

Comments of the Press upon the Results in Various States.

Wisconsin.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

Oshkosh, Wis., Nov. 6, 1873.

The result of the recent State election surprises both parties most completely. Few Democrats, in voting for Taylor, expected that he would be elected; and the announcement that Washburn is defeated astonishes them fully as much as Republicans. The revolution in public sentiment in this State since November, 1871, when the entire Republican ticket was elected by nearly 10,000 majority, affords a nice subject for critical study. It may be traced to the following causes:

First—The nomination of two candidates who were manifestly unfit for the position, and who secured their nomination by caucus-rule, in defiance of the wishes of the people.

Second—The present financial stringency. The panic is now being felt most severely through every portion of the State, and the prospect for winter is decidedly gloomy. It does not take the average mechanic, laborer, or farmer long to see some connection between "hard times" and the management of the national finances; and the Grant Administration, including Credit Mobilier and back-pay, has been rebuked by this election.

Third—The Grange movement. This, I am inclined to think, had less to do in changing the political status of the people than is generally estimated. Washburn was personally popular with the Grangers, and his record for twenty years past is such as to commend him to every Anti-Monopolist. It was not so much that they did not like Washburn as it was that they despised the company he was in.

Fourth—The liquor interest. Washburn, in his first annual message, urged upon the people, of his own accord, the adoption of more stringent laws to govern the sale of intoxicating liquors; and the Executive influence took shape, during the subsequent session of the Legislature, in the bill afterwards known as the Graham Liquor law. Gov. Washburn's influence has always been strongly in favor of sumptuary legislation; and this has, as might have been expected, roused the ire of the Germans, and the liquor-selling interest generally. It is a fact susceptible of proof that a large sum of money was distributed in each of the large towns by the Brewers' and Liquor-Sellers' Protective Union for the defeat of Washburn. It will be noticed, in consequence, that almost every city and large town in the State has gone against him. Anomalous as it may seem, Taylor has been commended to the temperance element as a Good Templar, while the liquor-interest has gone for him in a body.

Fifth—Railroad-complications. Gov. Washburn's firm action in the matter of the Wisconsin Central, and also in the controversy which grew out of the famous St. Croix Land-Grant, undoubtedly tended to weaken the Governor in the estimation of many of his friends. History, however, will approve his course in this instance.

THE LEGISLATURE.

For the first time since 1855, the Republican party will be in the minority in the Legislature. Already, in making out the list of members of the next Legislature, the Democratic papers announce "Democrats and Liberals in Roman—*Republicans in Italic*." A complete reorganization of the officers and employes of at least one House, the Assembly, must take place; and the opening of the next session of the Legislature will mark a new era in the history of Wisconsin politics. For Speaker, the Liberal press is already busy with the name of "Gabe" Bouck, of this city. Bouck has had experience, and is undoubtedly the ablest man in the ranks of the majority.

J. H.

From the Milwaukee Sentinel (Republican).

Mr. Washburn *is beaten*; let us look as calmly and dispassionately as we can, under the smart of defeat, at the causes which brought about that unlooked-for result. . . .

The National Administration has made some mistakes which it cannot repair, and a mistake in politics is always regarded as little better than a crime, and punished sometimes as severely. We blundered badly in Louisiana affairs, and many of the Government appointees in some of the States were taken from the vulgar class known in popular parlance as bummers and dead-beats, to the disgust of the better portion of the community. . . . The ring business, which ruined the old Democracy, and which will, and ought to, ruin any party, has existed among Republicans to a greater or less extent, and Congressional jobbing has not been lacking.

The Jay Cooke failure, and the nervous shock that the confidence of the money interest of the country experienced in consequence, was cited as an evidence of mismanagement on the part of the Republican Administration at Washington, and a reform loudly demanded. This cost us many hundred votes in Wisconsin, and if an earthquake one week ago had frightened us from our propriety, Mr. Washburn would have been beaten by a still greater majority—so consistent and intelligent is the average voter who is proud of the elective franchise and the common-school system! . . .

Turning to our own State, there have been things in the Republican management that were calculated to discourage and offend some of the best men in the party, and alienate those whose integrity, self-respect, and hard work have built it up, and given it its character and popularity. There is a large proportion of the Republican party of Wisconsin, and of every other State, that is not to be bullied by the knaves and blackguards whose audacity and brazen effrontery have made them leaders, but who are as destitute of honesty and sincerity as it is possible for men to be. When the best men in any party are forced to take a back seat, and the direction of affairs is given to the unconscionable and unscrupulous element in it, then there may be expected nothing else but apathy and alienation among that portion of it especially who mix their conscience with their politics. And so any party is in danger of defeat when its leaders imagine that it is strong enough to afford to estrange and drive from it the men of judgment and high resolve who have heretofore given it its respectability and success. We avoid personalities in this article, but appeal to the observation of every intelligent reader to corroborate all that we are saying, both as to the folly and debauchery of Republican leadership in Wisconsin, and to the effect which such leadership has had upon us, and in conducting us into the Slough of Despond where we landed on Tuesday last. And if there be any resurrection for us in the future, it will be after we have stripped the insignia of command from the shoulders of some of our officers, put them back as privates into the ranks, and call to the front the men in whose integrity, honesty, and adhesion to principle the people have the most implicit faith. . . .

There are some things upon which the *Sentinel* will insist before it gives its adhesion and support to any State ticket. It will not support any incompetent and unfit man for an important office, no matter if he is the nominee of a Republican Convention. It will not support a candidate for office that has succeeded by manipulation, wire-pulling, and personal maneuvering in nominating himself, as was the case with one of the candidates whom the people have just relegated to private life; nor will it aid in foisting into place and power this man or that because of his nationality, but for the reason that he is the best man for the place.

From the St. Louis Republican (Independent).

There is something peculiarly gratifying in the terrible drubbing the Republican party has received in the hitherto Republican State of Wisconsin. It is gratifying to know that that party is beaten, no matter who beats it; and the satisfaction is heightened in this case by the fact that the victor is a new party, representing that fresh, vigorous, honest, anti-monopoly sentiment which is taking so strong a hold upon the West. The victors in Wisconsin are not Democrats; nor are they Farmers; nor are they Anti-Monopolists; they are all these together. They are an anti-Republican opposition, which hardly knew what to call itself, and which, for want of a better name, took that of Reform. It is a defeat of the Republican party and a defeat of the Administration, and not a triumph of the Democracy.

This result bodes no good to the Republicans. They would have submitted with a good grace to being beaten by the Democrats; but they do not fancy the idea of being beaten by a new party. They have no use for new parties. They look with grave alarm on that intensely anti-Republican movement in the West, which has now secured control of two powerful States, and conquered a fighting position in half a dozen others. This movement, in connection with their greatly reduced majority in Massachusetts, attests a profound popular dissatisfaction with Republican rule and a readiness of the country to overthrow it at the first favorable opportunity.

New York.

From the Albany Evening Journal (Republican).

Honors are easy. The Democrats have carried their State ticket, and the Republicans have carried the Legislature. Yet we do not affect to dissemble that the general result is against us. We are beaten—beaten because, in over-confidence of victory, our party neglected the necessary work until too late to organize it, because one or two extraneous questions operated against it, because Republicans did not feel any urgent necessity of success, and because a large proportion of them staid at home. We are defeated, but not by our adversaries. No glory to them. No added strength on their part. The blow against us falls from our own hand. We have lost the State through our own indifference; we can recover it whenever we make the effort. . . .

While we shall affect nothing that we do not feel, there are some aspects of the contest which we can view with undisguised satisfaction. It scatters the mist and fog of new-party talk, and settles it that the Democratic party is to be our opponent in the future as it has been in the past. That is precisely what we desire. We want to know what we are fighting. We want to strike in the light and not in the dark—to face no shadowy concern, but the old, known, characterless organization. We have never met the Democratic party in an open, square, earnest battle, where the full vote was polled and only the honest vote counted, without beating it, and we can beat it in the same way again.

From the Albany Argus (Democratic).

The Administration has been defeated solely because the people did not desire it to succeed. The Credit Mobilier robbery alone sufficed to startle the nation, and to compel Republicans to fall back disgusted and full of determination to rebuke their unworthy leaders. The salary infamy succeeded, accompanied by the outrage upon Louisiana, and many revelations of robbery and fraud followed. Finally, came the culmination of the vicious policy of the Government, in the general wreck of business interests consequent upon the collapse of Administration brokers.

In vain, therefore, were Republicans appealed to, to save this and other States from falling into the hands of the Democracy. General Disgust was in command of the camp, and he exerted himself to keep men from responding to the charge. Republicans knew that their absence from the polls would result in a Democratic victory, and they staid away for that express purpose. The weather even sought to allure them, in vain.

Massachusetts.

From the Springfield (Mass.) Republican (Independent).

There were three factors at work in this State, yesterday. The first was rum,—the word being used here, of course, in its broadest sense. Whatever the case may have been with the large dealers of Boston, there is no question that the liquor-sellers and liquor-drinkers in this part of the State did their level best for Mr. Gaston. The political revolution at Worcester, to take a single conspicuous illustration, is largely traceable to the recent harrying of the local beer-sellers. Mr. Washburn's consistent and notorious prohibitionism is largely responsible for the meagreness of his majority.

The second factor is Butler. We do not wish to be understood as asserting that the General himself organized, or connived at, the stealthy war waged by his followers, yesterday, upon his successful rival. About that we know nothing and say nothing. But that Butler men, all over the State, voted for Mr. Gaston, is a fact that is patent on the face of the returns. It was partly revenge, partly business. "The Hill" in this city is not the only place by a good many where votes on the Governorship were wholesaled and retailed in exchange for Democratic votes for Senatorial and other candidates. The figures from scores of small up-country towns tell the same story.

The third factor was Republican disgust with the way in which the Republican party has latterly been run, and the strange uses to which it has been put, by the Republican managers at Washington. Massachusetts has been patient and long-suffering; very kind to the virtues of the Administration, very resolutely blind to its faults. It pretended not to mind Credit Mobilier much, and did some very pretty gnat-straining and camel-swallowing over the salary-grab. But the open interference of the Administration in behalf of Gen. Butler, last summer, was a little too much. A good many Massachusetts Republicans opened their eyes about that time, and have kept them open ever since. As a result of their observations, they concluded that a hint would do the gentlemen at Washington no harm, and stayed home, yesterday, accordingly.

From the Boston Advertiser (Republican).

The reduced vote for Governor, and the general slashing of tickets for minor offices, is the outward and visible evidence of the fact that Republicans are sharply divided among themselves on local questions, and that in times like these party interests are not strong enough to override their divisions.

From present appearances there is a prospect of a livelier Legislature than the State has had for many years. The remarkable success of independent candidates, in some of the most "regular" districts, and the election of an unusual number of Democratic Representatives of ability and experience, will give a new aspect to the interior of the State House the coming winter. Gen. Banks returns to his old stamping-ground after an absence of more than twenty years filled with political successes of no common kind. The City of Worcester, which appears to be in a state of unaccountable rebellion, sends a Democratic Senator for the first time since the Republican party was formed.

From the Worcester (Mass.) Gazette (Republican).

The signal reverses of the Republicans of Worcester County were foreshadowed in the leading articles which have appeared in this paper from time to time in the last fortnight. We have warned the Republican party that they were presuming too much on the old habit among the people of voting the Republican ticket entire and unscratched. We told them distinctly that they could not this year walk over the course, and that the combinations were more powerful against them than for many years before. . . .

There is a strong dissatisfaction of the Republicans with their leaders. The party is not made up of blind, irresponsible units, who obey orders and ask no questions. The Republican voters have ideas of their own. When a great issue is at stake they can be depended on. When the offices in dispute are local, they act independently. It is a fact that they are impatient of restraint, and will not submit to dictation. We have again and again told their leaders that they were treading on dangerous ground. Not only locally, but nationally, the party has not been kept up to the standard. The Republicans of Worcester did not feel downcast at the result last night. They rather enjoyed it; they felt that the rebuke might bear wholesome fruits. The party in this State has long needed a strong, active opposition to teach them to put forward their best men and watch them afterwards. The Administration at Washington, even, has not of late furnished any decided reason for the continuance of the Republican party in power. It has shown itself entirely incapable of grappling with the financial problems of the hour, and is still struggling with the first principles of the science of political economy. A great party cannot live always upon its reputation. It must keep itself fresh in blood and honest in principle, or it will die, and a new organization will spring from its ashes. It is not that people love the Democratic party more, but that they love the Republican party less. There is a growing impatience at the restraint of all political trammels, and, so far as it tends to keep party managers within bounds, we cannot deplore it.

In General.

From the Louisville Courier-Journal (Independent).

We do not exaggerate the importance of what has occurred. The gains which have been made on every hand against a once compact, powerful, and irresistible party cannot be mistaken for transient and fleeting gleams of reason that brighten the darkness for a moment to mock us and then disappear. There can hardly be a mistake as to the significance and scope of the victory. It tells us that the people are tired of the dominion of railroad kings; that they will no longer be the victims of corruptionists and robbers; that they are yet powerful to save institutions under which they have long lived in prosperity from the peril of demolition and ruin. The reform impulse of last year proved abortive because the public mind had not been fully aroused, just as the forlorn band led by Monmouth invaded England and failed before the tyranny of James had become intolerable. The Prince of Orange came forward and completed what he left undone. One division of an army is often required to fill with dead bodies the ditches over which the next may walk dry shod; and the followers of Greeley, though sacrificed, succeeded in preparing the way for the victorious legions who are now accomplishing what they failed to accomplish. . . . Radical journals will attempt to belittle this uprising of the masses, but their petty efforts will break like brittle rods against the logic of these facts. Many had begun to believe that it was impossible for any organization to beat back a large and powerful party, which had so long continued to practice flagrant corruptions, and yet was victorious on almost every field. But the result shows how gigantic error can be struck down with little pebbles of truth if properly directed. It shows that, if a resolute and courageous opposition worthy of the confidence of the country will not abate one jot or tittle of heart or hope, but steer right on in the face of the most adverse circumstances, the tide of victory will ultimately change, and their unfaltering devotion find its reward. Without pretending to penetrate the future too far, there is enough in the auspicious events of the hour to warrant the belief that the triumph of Tuesday was but the precursor of still more glorious achievements yet to come.

MICHIGAN.

The State Reform School—The New Capitol.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

Lansing, Mich., Nov. 6, 1873.

STATE REFORM SCHOOL.

The Board of Control of the State Reform School report that no year has closed with more satisfactory results than the present one, since the organization of the institution. They express great confidence in the success of the family plan, which has now been in successful operation about five years. This plan separates the younger and better class of boys from the older and more vicious ones.

The Board still adhere to their report of last year, that a permanent wall around the yard and shops is much more desirable than the old, dilapidated board-fence that now surrounds them. In fact, they consider a new fence or wall as a necessity for the proper control of the inmates of the institution.

They still have faith in the reformatory effect of the absence, as far as practicable, of all prison-surroundings; still, they cannot ignore the fact that among those committed to the care of the institution are many who are not only adepts in all arts of crime, but have hardly known what the laws of wholesome restraint are. For such boys, prison-walls are a necessity.

The report of the Treasurer is as follows:

Amount of cash on hand, Oct. 1, 1873	$21,462.93
Received from State Treasurer to date	18,500.00
Received from all other sources	13,594.14
Total receipts	$53,557.07
Deduct expenses for the year	47,546.73
Balance on hand, Oct. 1, 1873	$6,010.34

Only one-half of the regular appropriation for 1873 has been drawn from the State Treasury, which leaves the institution in a sound financial condition.

There is one room, 30 by 30 feet, in the institution, set apart for a reading-room for the boys, which is furnished with a number of the most popular magazines of the day; and publishers of various journals have kindly supplied their papers for the use of the school.

Another room is furnished with plants, and hung with beautiful chromos and steel engravings, affording the boys an opportunity of feasting their eyes on the beauties of Nature and Art.

THE NEW CAPITOL.

Work commenced on Monday on the walls of the new Capitol. Stone-cutting will continue all winter, as ample buildings have been erected for that purpose.

The Secretary of the State Building Commissioners has received from P. H. Decker, architect, of Chicago, a perspective plan of the new Capitol, that was submitted with others in December, 1871, and was awarded the second premium, in January, 1872, of $1,000. The drawing that he now presents to the State is 3 by 6 feet, and is placed in a beautiful black-walnut frame.

S.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC.

How the "Great Isothermal" Operates in Local Politics.

Bismarck, Dakota Ter., Oct. 30, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

Sir: The new town of Bismarck, situate at the terminus of the Northern Pacific Railroad, on the banks of the muddy Missouri, and the jumping-off place of American civilization, has, although in its infancy, already become the scene of political strife, and is showing to the country at large that King Railroad is wielding his despotic power. At the recent election held in Burleigh County, of which Bismarck is the county-seat, there was a severely-contested fight between the citizens of the county on the one side, and King Railroad on the other,—the citizens using every legal means in their power to maintain their rights, whilst the railroad ran in special trains from Minnesota and Fort Lincoln, with carpet-baggers, Government employes, section-men, and laborers in the employ of the railroad. Traveling polling precincts were established along the line of the road, and other such tricks adopted; and when, by a coup-de-main, the citizens gained their point, the local officers commenced a series of persecutions which would not be tolerated in Russia. Railroad-officials, at the head of a mob, have stopped unoffending, law-abiding citizens on the street, and, with revolvers at their breasts, have compelled the peaceful citizens to take other routes to their homes; and one railroad-officer, at the head of his mob of ruffians, in Mason's billiard-hall, drawing his derringers and spreading himself like a potvaliant General, made an oration, in which he stated that, the citizens of the county having opposed themselves to the railroad, in the future "revolvers" would be the order of the day.

The object of these railroad-officials in taking so bold and decided a stand is, at first sight, obscure; but, looking into the dim future, we see the prospect of a division of this Territory of Dakota; that, without a doubt, King Railroad is desirous of fixing his clutches into this northern half, through which His Majesty's Northern Pacific Railroad runs; and that, by securing the local offices this fall, and getting the official canvass in his favor at the next election (at which, doubtless, thousands of "breechclout" votes would be returned), a great point would be gained, and the realization of his fondest hopes virtually attained.

This, sir, is the way in which we frontiersmen, who were induced to come out here and help build up this great pathway of nations, are treated,—much the same as an Eastern potentate would tread on the necks or drive over the prostrate bodies of his unfortunate subjects.

The idea apparently is: "We have got you here; you have invested your money; if you don't like us, quit." Yours, etc.,

Victor Lee.

THE RAILROAD-COMMISSION.

Mendota, Ill., Nov. 3, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

Sir: As the farmers hereabouts look to The Tribune for truth and news, we would like to have you tell us if the Railroad Commissioners are wadding their warmest pockets with the money which they claim the new law has saved the people?

I am reliably—indeed, almost incontrovertibly—informed that they are consuming the contributions of the tax-payers at the modest sum of $75,000 a year! And this, too, just to see that no railroad lets one man, or his hogs, or his wheat, ride for less than some other man pays.

The law only requires of this new monopoly of three that they "make for each road a schedule of reasonable maximum rates," and visit the various stations "as often as practicable" to see that those rates are not violated. And, for this bit of ciphering, or getting their district-school-ma'am to do it, and riding deadhead in sleeping-cars by three-fourths of the stations to see that the railroad companies don't do a losing business, these men are reducing freights and passenger tariffs by consuming $25,000 annually, each one, in "expenses, salaries, and sundries." This looks as if the Commissioners were endeavoring to prevent "unjust discriminations" against the farmers and public generally by absorbing them,—making their own purses the poultice to draw out the poison,—scaring the skeleton from the corn-crib into the Public Treasury.

I was, before trial, as much in favor of the new Railroad law of this State as any person could be. But trial has caused a reaction with myself and many others. My present sentiments concerning this law were admirably expressed in a communication to The Tribune of Oct. 30, entitled, "Price Legislation." Competition seems to be the only true test of the value of labor, whether it be that of an individual or a corporation. When I have a large crop of corn, and my neighbors are short, I wouldn't like to be compelled by law to sell it at the same price as when everybody's crib is full.

Hoping The Tribune will manifest its usual diligence in denouncing corruption by exposing this Commission swindle, I am, very truly,

J. O. Jackson.

THE END OF THE WORLD.

The Adventists Waiting to Be Caught Up to Heaven—Picture of the Band Sojourning On an Island in the Connecticut.

From the Boston Globe, Nov. 4.

On Terry's Island, in the Connecticut River, about 17 miles above Hartford, are about sixty persons of both sexes assembled awaiting the second advent of Christ, which they confidently expect to-day or to-morrow, or at any rate before the close of 1873. They began to congregate on the island about two weeks ago. The attendance has been variable from the beginning of the meeting, reaching as high as 200 on some days, and dropping off on others to thirty or forty. When the *Sun* reporter reached the island, last Friday morning, about sixty-five Second Adventists, including the children, were found in the tents and temporary accommodations they have erected on the south side of the island for their sojourn while still on the earth. Mr. D. C. Terry, who is one of the congregation, and who owns a greater part of the island, answered the call at the ferry. In answer to the reporter's inquiry he said: "We expect the Lord to come before the 5th of November. We are assembled here for prayer and praise, and to await his coming. We have no objections to visitors if they do not come to scoff and turn our worship into ridicule. We are happy to answer any questions, and satisfy any who doubt our sanity or our grounds of belief." Mr. Terry conducted the reporter to the tents, whose white tops had been seen peeping above the forest-growth as they crossed the rapid river. The Adventists were at breakfast when the reporter reached the encampment. Two long tables, with benches on each side, accommodated the sixty, under a long white tent that formed an extension to a large boarded shed, which had been used as a potato-house, and served for a kitchen, chapel, and sleeping apartment for the women and children of the party. Passing through the kitchen, where two large cooking-stoves were doing duty, the visitor was ushered into the chapel and women's sleeping-room. The floor was formed of tan-bark, covered with straw. On the rude benches that filled the space were seated a number of men, women, and children. The women and children were most of them gathered around a stove. The bedding which had been used the night before was rolled away into the corners of the apartment. There was a half upper floor curtained with sheets. This had evidently been used as a sleeping-room. Above the pulpit hung a chart, filled with prophetic typical pictures and numbers. In one corner stood Daniel in chain armor, sword in hand, watching the stone hewn out of the mountain without hands. All the symbolic creatures of Daniel's vision, and many of the symbolisms of the Book of Revelations, including the scarlet-robed woman riding on the beast with seven heads, and carrying the cup of her filthiness and abominations in her hand, the seven candlesticks of the seven churches of Asia, and the typical figures of 1335 and 1260. In one section was a map of the world as known to the ancients, and its division into three parts to Shem, Ham, and Japhet. In another section were the words in large letters, "The three unclean spirits—Infidelity, Papacy, Protestantism." The Adventists say they are not Protestants. They entered at once into conversation with the reporter relative to their beliefs and hopes, each one having a Bible in his or her hand, and never answering a question without reference to a text of Scripture as a ground of belief. They discuss Scripture incessantly with each other in the most amicable manner, and endeavor, by this means, to elicit all the light they can on the subject that so deeply interests them.

There was no indication of poverty among these forest-worshipers. They were plainly yet neatly dressed. There was nothing grotesque or ludicrous in their manners or appearance. They are certainly the calmest, most mathematical enthusiasts ever seen. The services were simple, and unmarked by any enthusiasm or excitement. They do not shout as Methodists do, and their hymns are sung by trained vocalists who understand music. They began with prayer, three of the men following each other in devotion. They prayed, not as other denominations do, for any temporal blessing; they invoked the Holy Spirit, and prayed for faith, and expressed their gratitude to God for giving them a knowledge of the truth, and faith to believe it. The hymns were sung by leaders, the entire congregation joining in the choruses. The following is one of the many they sang:

Lone pilgrims in this land we roam,
We long have wandered here;
The Bible points us to our home,
And brings the Lord this year.

To Daniel, God to Gabriel gave
The "three times and a part;"
Two thousand three hundred days,
Are shown upon our chart.

Chorus—Yes, we shall meet and praise our King,
From sin and trial free;
Our glad deliv'rance we will sing
In eighteen seventy-three.

After the prayers and hymns, Brother S. W. Bishop, who, twenty years ago, gave up his profession as a lawyer to become a preacher of the Second Advent, and who is the editor of the *Watchman's Cry*, an organ of the Adventists published in Meriden, Conn., ascended the rude pulpit, and taking a short wand in his hand, began an explanation of the chart described above and his sermon. He said: "It is impossible fully to explain all that is depicted on this chart, but on it is seen sufficient to explain the words of my sermon." He rapidly ran over the principal figures of Daniel and the stone cut out of the mountain, the woman sitting on the beast with seven heads. "The Papacy has gone down, lately, like a millstone to come up no more. Now we expect the resurrection of the dead in 1873. We venture everything on it. No, I don't like the word venture, for it is no venture. It is a sure prophecy that we have seen in part fulfilled and we know it will all be accomplished. It's going to be a paying investment. He'll come this year as sure as there is any truth in history, and prophecy, and a simple sum in addition. Why are we here on Terry's Island, to-day? There is a certain type in the law that has not had its antetype. All the types up to the last have had their accomplishment and prophecies fulfilled up to the time, and literally at the time except the Feast of Tabernacles, which has never had its antetype, and if this type is ever to be fulfilled it must be between this and the 5th of November. Yes, between this day and that we expect to be caught up in the air with Christ until the heaven and earth shall pass away, and a new heaven and earth, wherein there shall be no sea, shall be created. Some of us expect to stay on this island until we are translated. We expect the Son of God, this year, in less than ten days. If anybody thinks we are monomaniacs, let him come and try us. We have bid farewell to earthly rewards and emoluments. We don't in the least regret what we have done. We have gained an eternal weight of glory. We are satisfied with the company we are keeping. We are satisfied that we are the children of the Most High God, and that we shall be translated. We have portions of our company in every State and section of the Union, and in the British Provinces; in England, Ireland, Scotland, and Norway. We think it providential that we are so scattered. We number about 34,000 in all."

It is impossible to describe the calmness of conviction that rested upon the preacher's face, and which was reflected in the countenances of his congregation.

At the close of the services the whole congregation repaired to the landing at the ferry, where the preacher baptized, by immersion, seven candidates—two lads and five young women. The sacrament was given in the simple manner of the orthodox Baptist churches. The water must have been icy cold. The young girls shivered fearfully as they were led in, but did not seem to suffer after the ablution. They were wrapped in shawls and water-proof cloaks as they came up from the water and taken in the wagon to Mr. Terry's house on the opposite side of the island to change their clothing. One of the Adventists told the reporter that they were not believers in the immortality of the soul, nor in a place of eternal punishment. The gift of immortality is only for the believers in Christ. All other human beings are mortal, finite, and death to them is eternal—annihilation. Mr. Charles Kittredge, of New Haven, is an Adventist. He has an ample fortune. He was on Terry's Island, last Friday, and seemed to be happy in the thought of translation. He laughed at ascension robes, and told a good story of one that it was said he was having made in New Haven. He had heard of that robe, but he had never seen it. It was of white cloaking velvet of the best quality, costing $18 a yard, and was being made by the best artist dressmaker in New Haven at an artistic price. When completed, with lace and embroidery, it would cost $500; "but," said Mr. Kittredge, "I'll give anybody a reward of $500 to show me that robe or any other ascension robe made to my order or for any Adventist."

The Superintendent-Elect of the Public Schools of Winnebago County.

From the Rockford (Ill.) Register, Nov. 6.

A goodly number of the citizens of Rockford, with a fine sprinkling of ladies, accompanied by the Forest City Band, called upon Mrs. Mary L. Carpenter, County Superintendent of Public Schools elect, last evening, at the Young Ladies' Collegiate Institute, on Locust street, and gave her a serenade. Several pieces of music were played, which were well adapted to the occasion. Congratulatory speeches were made by the Hon. A. S. Miller and others. Mrs. Carpenter responded. Her speech, which was wholly extemporized, was replete with good things, and was frequently applauded during its delivery. The members of the band were invited into the house, and soon after into the dining-room, where they partook of a collation.

The occasion was unusually interesting,—made doubly so as Mrs. C. is the first woman who has been elected to fill an office of trust and responsibility in the county. We congratulate her on her triumph, and trust she will discharge the duties of the office to which she is elected in so satisfactory a manner as to justify the voters in repeating the experiment.

THE NEW PENNSYLVANIA CONSTITUTION.

The Convention Takes Matters into Its Own Hands, and Astonishes the Rings—An Honest Election to Be Held in Philadelphia, if Such a Thing Be Possible.

Philadelphia (Nov. 1) Correspondence of the New York Tribune.

The Philadelphia Ring-leaders received a crushing blow in the Constitutional Convention last night. It has been the confident and insolent boast of the managers here that they would defeat the amended Constitution by 50,000, and more if necessary. They were, therefore, content with general denunciation of the Convention, and systematic ridicule of all efforts for reform. They gave it out, without pretense of concealment, that they held the control of Philadelphia, and that her verdict would be manipulated to overcome any possible majority the country could give for the new fundamental law.

But the Convention quietly bided its time. When its chief work had been completed, an ordinance was reported providing for the special election to enable the people to vote on the Constitution. After making the necessary provisions for elections in the counties generally, a special clause was made applicable to Philadelphia. It named Edwin H. Fitler, Edward Browning, and John P. Verree, Republicans, and Henry S. Hagert and John Q. James, Democrats, as Commissioners of Election, to revise the registry, appoint the election officers, and receive, compute, and certify the returns of the vote of this city on the Constitution. It was a revolutionary assault upon false registration, repeating, ballot-stuffing, and forged returns, and aimed a death-blow at the political control that has made elections in Philadelphia a mockery of popular government. The men named were all unexceptionable. The Republicans are thoroughly in favor of reform, and the Democrats are eminently competent and faithful. Mr. Hagert was the leading counsel in the notable McClure-Gray Senatorial contested election, and was the master-spirit of that achievement.

Senator White at once rushed to the front and sounded the long-roll of the Ring. He appealed to the partisan majority of the Convention to reject this seal of infamy proposed to be placed upon the Republican control of Philadelphia. Mr. Knight, a highly-sublimated Union Leaguer, who pays his money to the Ring-leaders annually wherewith to defray the heavy expenses of manufacturing majorities to order, declared that Philadelphia elections have been honest, and that the ordinance was an insult to the city he represented. As he never saw a repeater to the best of his knowledge, and never saw a ballot-stuffer or a return forged, and as the Ring-managers who habitually plunder him both as a tax-payer and as a political contributor have told him that Philadelphia elections are honest, in the simplicity of his heart he believed all they said, and nearly splintered his desk by the violence of his gestures as he gave a general certificate of good character to the most thoroughly organized body of men for the pollution of the ballot that the country has ever produced. McMichael sat close by the unsophisticated Knight, and voted with him, but he was wise enough to be silent. Gov. Curtin replied in one of his happiest efforts, and repeatedly brought down the house. His sarcasms, often pointed with the keenest ridicule, in describing modern Philadelphia elections, and his withering invective as he portrayed the toleration of notorious election frauds by the respectable men of the city, made the Philadelphia Republicans, who dared not vote for the special ordinance, sit in silence, and their responses were enfeebled by shame. At last the vote was called, and and it stood 98 for the ordinance and 15 against it. Messrs. Littleton, Simpson, Newlin, and Wetherell, of the city Republicans, voted with the majority. McMichael, ever subservient, voted with the pitiful minority for what he could not defend, when the political management of his own party was about to be stamped with infamy.

The vote was taken late in the evening, and not until this morning did the Ring-managers know of their terrific discomfiture by a Republican Convention composed of a majority of men elected by the regular Republican organization, and men, too, who command the confidence of all parties. The streets about the usual haunts of the Republican leaders were unusually lively to-day, as the managers hurried to and fro with anxious faces, inquiring how they could defeat the action of the Convention. If such an ordinance is enforced, Philadelphia will vote for the Constitution, the Registry law will be wiped out, and elections will be made to second the will of the people. Before midday they had caught a gleam of hope. Some of the bolder leaders announced that Gov. Hartranft would be successfully appealed to, and he would issue a proclamation declaring the Election laws of the State in force, in Philadelphia and elsewhere, at the special election; and this evening it is confidently asserted that the city election officers chosen by the Ring will take their places on election day, and that the special officers appointed by authority of the Convention will be enjoined by the courts from interfering with their vocation of running the election by contract, regardless of the number of votes cast, or the kind of tickets voted.

The action of the Convention by such a decisive vote has made a profound impression in the city, and has aroused the long hopeless desire of the people for relief from the reign of corruption and fraud. Gov. Hartranft will be appealed to, but the fact that such an appeal is be made will only quicken and intensify the mass of the people, and make it so fraught with peril that he will probably not venture to interpose. The effort to set aside the ordinance of the Convention is a confession that an honest election dare not be conceded to the people; and it will, I think, provoke the business men of the city to such determined action that even the Registry law with its thousand sinews of fraud, could not prevail against them. The appeal to the courts would be equally futile in serving the purposes of its authors. Our Judges will not seek to restrain the sovereign authority of the State, and every step the heroes of fraudulent elections take will only make their overthrow the more overwhelming.

The Constitution is to be submitted as a whole, and a thorough organization will be made by the friends of reform for its adoption. An honest election now seems to be assured, and the success of the amendments is scarcely doubtful. But, to guard against all contingencies, the Convention has decided to adjourn, to meet again in Harrisburg ten days after the election, to take prompt measures to contest any fraudulent returns, or to begin anew the work of revising the Constitution if their present work should be rejected. So the battle for reform is to be perpetual until reform is accomplished, and the regeneration of Philadelphia and Pennsylvania from a most corrupt and oppressive political control is apparently near at hand.

A Marriage in High Life.

The Hon. Greville Theophilus Howard, son of the Earl of Suffolk, was recently married to Lady Audrey Jane Charlotte Townshend, daughter of the late Marquis Townshend. The wedding was solemnized at Raynham, England. The park and approach to the church were gaily decorated with Venetian masts, and arches of evergreens and flowers; and the path in the churchyard was carpeted with scarlet cloth. The bride was dressed in white satin, trimmed with Brussels lace. Her veil, which was also of Brussels lace, was wreathed with orange flowers and diamonds. She also wore a diamond necklace, diamond earrings and bracelets—the latter presented by the Prince and Princess of Wales. The bridesmaids' dresses were of pale blue *faille*, the front of the skirt being made in two large bouillons with flounces of blue gaze de Chambery waved to form a train, with bows of grenat velvet and long sashes with bands of velvet. The young ladies also wore bonnets of blue, with blue feathers and feather trimmings, bows of blue faille lined with grenat velvet. The bride was given away by the Marquis of Bute, and Mr. W. H. Willats was the "bridegroom's best man." The bridesmaids were Lady Victoria Howard, the Hon. Miss Mills, Miss Oglevy, Miss Osborne, Miss Stuart, and the three Misses St. Auburn. The Rev. William McKnight performed the marriage. At the conclusion of the ceremony, a wedding-breakfast was served in the marble hall. Many of the gentry of the neighborhood joined the marriage-party at the wedding-breakfast, while the tenantry were entertained handsomely. In the course of the afternoon, the happy pair left for the Continent to spend the honeymoon.

The Career of MacMahon.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

Without disrespect to the gallant soldier who now rules France, it may be said that to the redoubtable history of Athos, Porthos, and Aramis alone might one turn for a precise parallel to many of his exploits and achievements. Here is a private who has carried his baton in his knapsack. Here is an adventurer who at the sword's point has won his way up the perilous acclivity of promotion—not unlike the grand plateau above Chamouni, in traversing which the climbers of Mont Blanc are liable at any moment to be swept from creation by the storm-bolt of an avalanche. Here is a younger son who, sent into the world to seek his fortune, has advanced step by step to the very summit of his ambition. Entering the military service of France in 1825, when barely 17, he became in 1833 Captain, in 1840 Major, in 1845 Colonel, in 1848 General of Brigade, in 1852 General of Division. In 1859 he obtained on one day the coronet of a Duke and the baton of a Marshal. In 1864 he assumed proconsular power as Governor-General of Algeria. In 1872 he grasped the supreme bauble of dominion almost reluctantly, when an overwhelming majority of the Assembly thrust upon his acceptance the Presidency of the French Republic. His career is all the more extraordinary, moreover, by reason of its startling contradictions. As Sydney Smith once laughingly said to his brother, "My dear fellow, we are running counter to the laws of nature. You have risen by your gravity, while I have sunk by my levity!" so one might say of MacMahon, his brightest successes have come to him out of his darkest defeats. He has fallen to the lowest only to rise to the highest. Where others have found merely obloquy, ingratitude, and expatriation, he has actually found the way back open to him, through a chaos of disasters, to higher honors, greater power, and a loftier position than he had ever before ambitioned. His apparent death-wound at Sedan not only gave him a new lease of life, but won him sympathy where others encountered only execration. Notoriously outwitted, both at the opening and the closing of the campaign, he was nevertheless welcomed back by his afflicted country as no other Marshal of the Empire was welcomed. France in him again found one who, if he had lost everything else, had certainly not lost honor. Returning from the very jaws of death, he did so not only after having successfully sought in the cannon's mouth the bubble reputation, but after having found it harden in his grasp into an empire as solid and real as in any golden orb regalis.

RAILROAD-RATES.

The Board of Railroad Commissioners at Princeton, Ill.

From the Princeton Republican, Nov. 6.

One of the most important meetings held in Princeton for a long time occurred on Thursday evening last, at the American House; the occasion being a visit from the State Board of Railway and Warehouse Commissioners, and the object to gather any evidence in the possession of our people with reference to the question of unjust discrimination by the railroads.

The members of the Board present were Col. H. D. Cook, Chairman, Mr. D. A. Brown and J. H. Raymond, Secretary. Col. Cook stated that the Board had carefully prepared a schedule of uniform rates of freight and passenger tariffs for all the roads—and they were now interviewing the business men of the different localities of the State, as to the past and present rates charged by the several roads; and also to discover as far as possible whether unjust discriminations were being made. The Board had only the interests of the people, in the enforcement of the provisions of the law, in view; hence they came here to get such facts as had a bearing upon the question at issue, either in rates or in the furnishing of cars and other facilities usually given by railroads as common carriers. Anything charged above the schedule rates, made by the Board, was extortion, and was to be treated as such.

The grain dealers, being first called upon, stated that they were paying 12 2-10 cents for grain from Princeton to Chicago, but had previously paid 17 cents per 100 pounds, or $24 per car. All are served alike at present, both as to prices and cars, and the dealers have got used to it—hence they are now making no complaints. In answer to a question in regard to short weights, they said there was a deficiency occasioned by leakage and other waste, but no more than was expected. There had been some reason to complain relative to the inspection of grain and especially barley, but matters were better now.

Stock-dealers were next to testify. Some had found that they could ship at more reasonable terms from Pond Creek or Tiskilwa, than from Wyanet, Princeton, or Walnut. The prices of cars from Pond Creek to Chicago was $31 since July 1; special rates were $21.26. From Wyanet and Princeton $32 per car was charged; and there was not much difference from Malden. Shippers from Wichita, Kansas, could get cars through to Chicago at $70 each, and were allowed to keep the stock in Bureau County from sixty to ninety days and then go on without increase of price. Special rates were not allowed at Princeton for stock raised here.

Coal dealers reported the price of hard coal from Chicago at $24.45; while the schedule rates are $20.24. Coal from Kewanee, 37 miles to Princeton, cost $10; while the schedule rates per car are $9. The question was asked, why is more charged on grain than on stock shipments, and in reply it was stated that the same weight of grain is harder on cars than stock, and besides cars for stock were not required to be so good. It is thought the rates of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Road are higher on stock shipments than any other road in the State.

Lumber shipments were next considered, and it was found that as much was charged from Chicago to Princeton as was charged for twice the distance east of Chicago to that city. The old rates in this place were $4 per 1,000 feet; but now $4.54 was the price, while $4.60 was charged to Walnut. Schedule rates for lumber were $20.88 for 20,000 pounds. Dealers do not like to ship by weight, but it was considered the only safe rule that could be adopted. The shipment of green lumber was attended with loss, but when dry, the balance is in favor of the shipper.

Dry-goods dealers were next invited to give such evidence as they had in their possession, and not a few responded to the call. It was found that through rates only extended as far as Chicago, and that we were in consequence cut off from the benefits with which that city is favored. The charges on first-class freight from New York and Boston were 75 cents, while from Chicago the extraordinary charge of 55 cents per hundred was exacted. There was a time, about the 1st of July, when freights were as low as 31 cents.

Hardware men testified that shipments by water of third and fourth class freight to Chicago were made at 20@30 cents per 100 pounds; and from Chicago to this place the price was 35@40 cents. It costs as much to ship from Chicago here as from many points in the Eastern States to Chicago on the same package.

Flour and wheat get no through rates on shipments; and therefore pay the price demanded, $40.60 per car, until October; since that time, $35.

NORTHERN MEXICO.

That Anticipated Filibustering Raid from the United States.

Chihuahua, Mex. (Oct. 20), Correspondence of the St. Louis Times.

There was naturally much rejoicing here when Tom Scott's pet railway scheme, the Texas & Pacific, passed the Texas Legislature. We hailed its advent as our deliverance from darkness, and welcomed it with its attendant blessings. But a change came over our dreams when assured that the objective point of the enterprise was nothing less than the absorption of the several Northern States of Mexico. There was but little excitement, but belief in this has become a general, settled feeling. It is now stated that the agents of Scott and associates have been traversing the country in every direction for more than a year, collecting information and making a general topographical reconnoissance. It is charged that the present disturbance in Sonora may be traced directly to American operators.

It is currently understood that a secret organization exists in New Orleans, with branches in Texas, composed indiscriminately of 100 Union and Rebel officers, the object of which is to furnish qualified officers for an aggressive expedition into Northern Mexico. Like the Union Pacific Railway, Col. Scott's road, the Texas & Pacific, will probably employ not less than 15,000 men in its construction. Work will be prosecuted from both ends, and the road finished within 100 miles east or west from El Paso. Here the laborers will be discharged. The members of the secret league will be the superintendents of the work, and hence in daily contact with the men. These it will be their province to organize into "camps," and to muster into the service of the expedition. Arms and supplies will arrive on the spot, marked "merchandise for Chihuahua." Ordnance will come in the guise of mining machinery. The day of their discharge these laborers will cross into Mexico, and before the Government can send a force to prevent the movement, the filibusters will have occupied all North Mexico.

The manner in which all this leaked out was simply this: Last spring two agents of the New Orleans league, ex-Confederate officers of the "stay-at-home and easy-duty" sort, arrived in Chihuahua. One of them went to a fandango or ball, shortly after his arrival, and became beastly drunk and misbehaved himself indecently. As a consequence, he was summarily kicked out of the ball-room. Not profiting, however, by this gentle admonition, his debauchery continued for a whole month. Two English-speaking Mexicans, suspicious that all was not as it should be, obtained access to his room one night, and so operated on his fears that they managed to draw from him a full revelation of the plans and purposes of the secret organization and his object in visiting Chihuahua, which was chiefly the organization of a branch of the New Orleans establishment. His statements are said to implicate two hitherto prominent parties, Americans, who have long been in bad odor here.

Chihuahua is never disturbed by those revolutions which almost annually prevail in some part or other of Mexico. The people, numbering over 200,000, are united against revolution in whatever form. No foreigner is ever unduly molested either in person or property. Our laws are good and efficiently administered. There is probably less percentage of crime in Chihuahua than in any other community of equal population on earth. Our late Governor Terrazas held his position through successive elections fourteen years. Our last gubernatorial election came off in June. It resulted in the choice of Don Antonio Ochoa, a former incumbent over Don Mariano Samaniego. The canvass was conducted wholly on the personal popularity of the opposing candidates. There are no party issues in this State, and not one political newspaper.

FATHER HYACINTHE.

His New Position at Geneva—What His Present Opinions Are.

Geneva (Oct. 19) Correspondence of the London Herald.

Father Hyacinthe has been made Cure—that is, Vicar or Rector—of Geneva! It was not possible to put this shining light under a bushel. The Holy Roman Empire could no more put him down than they could put down Luther before him. He has been elected by the people, and has this week duly taken the oaths to the Government, and henceforth he is to preside over the magnificent cathedral-like church, which stands second only in importance to the old cathedral of Geneva. It is a common error to suppose that the great French orator, who lately drew such crowds of men to Notre Dame at Paris, has broken with the Roman Catholic religion, and is about to become a Protestant. No such thing. He has broken with the Pope, and rejects what he declares to be the corruptions of modern Romanism. He goes back to the first century, and believes himself to hold the pure Roman Christianity of that favored epoch. He is thus, in fact, the working head of the Old Catholics, or those who have recently separated themselves from the Pope and all his works, and are bent upon the reconstruction of the present doctrine and discipline of Rome.

What are Father Hyacinthe's present opinions? That is not an easy question to answer. They are sharply defined only at those points where they clash with modern Rome. These points are three. First, he rejects the compulsory confession to a priest. He does not reject confession, nor confession to a priest; but the practice thereof is to be left entirely to each individual. This point shows his divergence from orthodox Romanism.

The second point is the celibacy of the priests. Not long ago the Father, like Luther, took to himself a wife; but instead of marrying a nun, like the great Reformer, he married a charming American lady, of great intelligence and refinement, and is now able to call himself a father by a better, because a more natural, right than before.

The third and last point is the restoration of the cup to the laity. What the Father's exact notions about Transubstantiation may be, I am not in a position to state, but one thing is certain—he has avowedly embarked upon a free and independent course of action, and is determined to follow his conscience and truth wherever these may land him. On many questions he declines to speak decisively. He is more guarded and diplomatic—let us say in a word wiser in his generation—than most Reformers.

Great was the rage on Wednesday amongst the Ultramontane or orthodox Catholics when it was known that Father Hyacinthe had accepted the cureship of Geneva. The day after the election a silly rumor was got up that the police would take possession of the new Catholic church and close it against the people. So all day long crowds assembled at the outside, and the clergy were really obliged to send for the police, and so at last the church was actually closed, although the original rumor was a mere canard. All this increased the excitement. The Ultramontanes were hustled by the Old Catholics, and the Old Catholics by the Ultramontanes, and the Protestants, of course, hustled both, and all the roughs in Geneva had a field-day. As may easily be supposed, Father Hyacinthe was too busy to take any part in such childish agitations. He remained all day at his little house outside Geneva, which looks out upon the lake through quiet trees and peaceful autumn flowers. Thither I repaired at the very time when noisy crowds were clamoring outside his church, and found him arranging countless details with some priests of the new movement; indeed, I learned that for days he had hardly taken a meal, so great was the press of business.

CASUALTIES.

Accident to a Truant School-Boy.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Kokomo, Ind., Nov. 6.—An accident occurred yesterday to a boy named Charles Schillepps, aged 14, who, in company with another boy, had run off from school to go hunting. It seems that Schillepps blew in his gun to see if it was loaded, when it was discharged, tearing his face frightfully. He lived about twenty minutes.

Killed in a Stone Quarry.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Portsmouth, O., Nov. 6.—George Gordon was blown up in a stone quarry near this place yesterday. His eyes were burned out and he was otherwise terribly mangled.

A Miner Killed.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Ironton, O., Nov. 6.—John Jones, a coal miner in the mines of the Belfont Iron Works, a few miles from Ironton on the Iron Railroad, was killed yesterday evening by the falling of a portion of the roof of the mines.

Injured by a Threshing-Machine.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Fond du Lac, Wis., Nov. 6.—Daniel D. Jones, of Byron, this county, had one of his arms torn off by a threshing-machine to-day. This is the third accident of the kind in this county within a month.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

There were three quite severe shocks of earthquake at Austin, Nev., Nov. 6. No damage was done.

—In New Orleans, Nov. 6, at the sale of property for taxes, attempted by the Kellogg officials, there were no bids.

—The value of ore taken from the Little Cottonwood district, Utah, last month, was over $1,000,000.

—At East Wilton, Me., Nov. 6, a grindstone burst in the scythe-factory of H. Hall & Co., killing Gilbert L. Heald, Superintendent, and Ortmandel O'Healy.

—Wild ducks are appearing in great numbers upon the ponds and creeks in the neighborhood of Vicksburg, Miss., and duck hunting is the rage.

—In the examination of Reuben Breed, at Rockford, Ill., charged with the murder of McSweeney, the testimony favored the view that the defendant acted in self-defense, and he was released on bail.

—The Marine Bank, of Montreal, was severely victimized on the 6th inst. While one man engaged the clerk's attention, another seized a package containing $10,000; and both escaped.

—The Sandusky *Register* has some interesting notes upon the grape-crop of the Islands. One man on Kelley Island (not Kelley's Island, Mr. *Register*) paid the purchase money of his vineyard out of the grape-crop this year. The *Register*, however, failed to say how much that purchase money was. But the grower sulphured the vines plentifully and raised a fine crop, realizing 10 cents a pound for his fruit. Another owner on the same island did not realize enough from his crop to pay for cultivation. The growers who sold their crop before the panic did well, but those who have sold their fruit since the panic have realized much lower prices. One wine company has paid out this year over $30,000 for grapes. The price paid was 3¼ cents a pound.

IOWA CATHOLIC DIOCESES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Des Moines, Ia., Nov. 6.—Iowa, heretofore constituting one Catholic diocese, has been divided into three dioceses, to be known as the Dioceses of Des Moines, Burlington, and Dubuque. Bishop Hennessey will remain Bishop of Dubuque Diocese. The name of Vicar-General Brazill, of Des Moines, for Des Moines Diocese, and E. M. Hennessey, of St. Louis, for Bishop of Burlington, have been forwarded to Rome for confirmation.

MISSOURI ITEMS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 6.—The monument to the late State Senator McCartney was unveiled at Liberty, Mo., to-day with appropriate ceremonies.

The National Water-Works Company, of New York, to-day, accepted the proposition of the Common Council of this city for the erection of water-works. A special election has been called, and it is believed the proposition will carry by a popular vote.

THE COURTS.

The Kennedy Habeas Corpus Case Opened Up Again.

Action Against Judges of Election in the First Ward.

A Lawyer Claims $50,000 Damages Because His Vote Was Numbered.

Indictment of Donald McKay for Issuing Fraudulent Naturalization Papers.

THE KENNEDY HABEAS CORPUS CASE.

The Ellen Kennedy case came up again before Judge Williams yesterday on an examination of the Directors of the Orphan Asylum. They filed their answers some time ago, but Mr. Moran, counsel for Mrs. Kennedy, wished to know if they had since learned of the whereabouts of Ellen Kennedy.

Mrs. Sayers, President of the Board of Directors of the Orphan Asylum, was sworn, and testified that she knew Ellen Kennedy; did not know when she left the asylum; first knew of her leaving on Monday, the day after she left, by a note from the teacher, Miss Myers, who left soon after Ellen disappeared; Mrs. Benham and Miss Myers had chief control of the Asylum; did not know when Mrs. Benham left, nor where she was; did not know where Miss Swan was; she left the 1st day of October; saw her on the 15th; did not choose to tell where she saw her last; would not tell whether she saw her yesterday or not.

Mr. Moran referred the matter to the Court, and Judge Williams decided the question a fair one, and that Mrs. Sayers must answer.

Witness then said she saw Miss Swan yesterday (Thursday) morning, in the yard of the Asylum. She was supposed to be at her home when Ellen left; she left two or three weeks before Ellen went away; could not tell where Miss Charlotte M. Blake was; saw her last at the reception; she was very ill then, but had since gone out on her agency; some one at the Asylum told her that Miss Blake had gone; witness did not take any steps to find Ellen when she went away; never heard of any official investigation being made; has never been informed in whose company Ellen went away; did not feel any curiosity on the subject; there was a writ out for witness, but she had not been served; had asked no questions about Ellen Kennedy, and did not wish to know where she was; did not know whether she could find out by asking at the Asylum; Ellen's name had been mentioned at the meetings, but nothing said of her whereabouts; there had been a change of the Matron since the girl's disappearance; did not know her before, but took her on recommendation; never heard that Ellen was in the company of Charlotte M. Blake and somebody else; heard she went to church with some of the larger girls late on the evening in question; knew Ellen disappeared then, but asked no questions about it; did not know whether she was dead or alive.

Mrs. Bottsford, one of the Directors of the Asylum, was sworn. She said she knew Ellen; saw her a week or so before she left; did not know whether Miss Blake was at the Asylum or not; had not seen her for some weeks; saw her at the Asylum last; she was still in the keeping of the Asylum; did not know anything about Ellen's leaving the Asylum, except what she read in the papers; never said a word about her disappearance; did not know whether she was dead or alive; it was understood that she would run away; Ellen had stated that fact; did not understand that she had run away; did not know whether she had run away or not; did not recollect whether she made any inquiry; could not tell whether Miss Blake went away about that time; thought Mrs. Benham told her of Ellen's disappearance; Mrs. Benham's connection with the Asylum ceased some two or three months ago; had heard that an apron belonging to Ellen came back to the Asylum; it was brought by Mrs. J. McDonald, who lives on Twenty-eighth street; she was now in the city; saw her about 1 o'clock to-day (yesterday); understood that Ellen went to Mrs. McDonald's and left her apron there at the time; heard a rumor that her mother had stolen her; there was considerable wonder expressed as to where Ellen was; did not know by what train Ellen left the city, nor where she was, or had been; heard that a guardian had been appointed by the Court; saw Miss Swan last this (yesterday) morning at the Asylum, but did not know where she was stopping; thought the Asylum could take better care of Ellen than her mother, and was not in favor of her returning home.

Mrs. Sayers stated voluntarily that she first knew of the appointment of a guardian through Miss Blake, on Sunday afternoon, and said then that if the order was granted the girl must be surrendered.

Very little that was new was elicited, the witnesses being remarkably ignorant of Ellen's whereabouts. The case was continued until Mrs. Blakely, Miss Swan, and Miss Blake could be summoned.

ACTION AGAINST JUDGES OF ELECTION.

D. Harry Hammer has made a strike for freedom and notoriety by filing a bill against A. E. Swift, Walter S. Hull, and Stephen S. Brown, Inspectors at the Second Precinct of the First Ward. Plaintiff alleges that on election day he handed in his ballot to the above Inspectors, at the same time requesting them not to mark it with any number. They, however, put No. 22 opposite his name, and also on the ballot. Hammer thinks that his vote might thus be made known, and asks $50,000 damages for the horrible outrage.

INJUNCTION AGAINST TRANSFERRING A NOTE.

Jerome F. Downing commenced an action against J. H. L. Tuck, George A. Childs, and Octavius Prince, to restrain them from selling or transferring a note for $5,000, given by him to said Tuck. He alleges that Tuck and one Sanger came to him, and induced him to go into a mining company to be formed at Salt Lake, Utah. It appears that one Scribner owned some land in Utah and wished to sell out. Tuck and he made some secret agreement by which Tuck should get rid of it, and he accordingly came to complainant several times to induce him to go into the scheme, but without success, at last pretending that he had purchased two-thirds of Scribner's interest, which he was to sell at $5,000 per share of one-twelfth interest. Downing was persuaded to buy one share, on Tuck representing that he was acquainted with the land and was a practical geologist, and the land was very valuable. It proved to be one of the castles in Spain, and utterly worthless, and complainant, therefore, asks that the note may not be disposed of, which is held here by Childs and Prince, until the truth is known. An injunction was issued by Judge Williams, under a bond of $500.

BILL TO RESTRAIN FORCIBLE ENTRY SUIT.

Fernando Jones commenced an action in the Circuit Court, yesterday, against Isaac N. Hardin, Gertrude H. Hardin, and Betsey N. Holbrook. Complainant alleges that he owned the east ½ of the west ½ of the northwest ¼ of Sec. 35, 40, 13, and leased it to a tenant, who built a house thereon and went into possession. Defendants, however, by a conveyance from Daniel Elston, claim title also, and have attempted to take possession, having commenced a forcible entry and detainer suit for the possession. Complainant, therefore, asks an injunction to restrain them until the merits of the case can be known, which was granted by Judge Williams under a bond of $500.

INDICTMENT AGAINST M'KAY.

The Grand Jury in the United States District Court returned a true bill, yesterday, against Donald McKay, for falsely making, forging, and counterfeiting, on the 27th day of October, a certificate purporting to be a final certificate of naturalization issued by the Criminal Court of Cook County, in the State of Illinois, and authorized by the laws of the United States relating to the naturalization of aliens. A copy of the certificate is set out, which has been printed before in THE TRIBUNE. The bail was fixed by Judge Blodgett at $1,000. The witnesses are Charles L. Woodman, Robert S. James, Archibald Gerard, Austin Doyle, Dan O'Hara, and Daniel Quirk.

INDICTMENT FOR EXTORTION.

An indictment was also found against an attorney by the name of Edward F. Adams for prosecuting, as attorney of Ann Purdy, a widow of a deceased soldier of the War of 1812, a claim of the said Ann Purdy for pension. The Commissioner of Pensions directed that said Adams should receive $10 for his services, but he actually did receive $5 in addition, contrary to the statute in such case made and provided. His bail was fixed at $500.

An indictment was found against Van Schaack, Stevenson & Reid, druggists, for importing certain French rubber goods in violation of the customs.

The Grand Jury, having then reported that they had no other cases, were discharged.

FRAUDULENT SALE.

William Wallace filed a bill against William O. Carpenter, Augustus A. Carpenter, and Thomas W. Hall, to set aside an alleged fraudulent sale. Complainant alleges that in 1868 he and defendants made a contract for the purchase of the W. ½ of the S. W. ¼ of Sec. 3, 39, 13, for $7,200, one-third cash, the balance in two installments, the property to be held for a rise. William Carpenter was to advance $100 to bind the purchase, and take the deed in his own name, in trust for the others. The Carpenters agreed to advance complainant's share if he could not raise it. The $100 was paid on the contract, and complainant left for his home in Cleveland. A few days afterward he received a letter from said William O. Carpenter, saying there was a fatal defect in the title and the purchase had not been consummated, and he need not send his share of the purchase money. He has since learned, as he alleges, that William found a purchaser during his absence, who agreed to pay $4,800 advance on the purchase price, and assume the mortgage.

SUIT FOR MECHANICS' LIEN.

Charles Ohm, Valentine Kistner, and Herman Eschenberg filed a petition against Sarah J. Leonard, O. H. Preston, and W. S. Marble, for a mechanics' lien to the amount of $1,019 on the Sub-Lot 18 of the north 149 feet of Lot 1, in Block 8 of Rockwell's Addition to Chicago.

THE GREAT WESTERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

Judge Drummond is engaged in hearing a review of the whole proceedings in bankruptcy of Hilton against the Great Western Telegraph Company. Some time ago the Company was adjudicated bankrupt by Judge Blodgett of the District Court, and the whole question comes up again before Judge Drummond to review and reverse Judge Blodgett's decision. The case will occupy the forenoon. After it is through it is expected the writ of error in the Shanahan and West case will be heard.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

Martin L. Bundy commenced an action against Thomas W. Hallam for $1,000.

Stephen F. Hanford filed a libel against the steam-canal-boat King Brothers and S. Alexander Johnson, to have her sold, alleging that he is the owner of one-half, but cannot agree with Johnson on any employment for said boat. He has offered to buy or sell at a certain price, but was refused, and hence asks to have the boat sold.

Jordon & Co., the oyster men, recovered a judgment against Tolman Brothers for $5,116.20, on a balance of account.

BANKRUPTCY ITEMS.

In the case of Henry Bicke et al., the exceptions of petitioners to pleas of debtors were here heard and sustained, and leave given to file new pleas or a denial by Monday next.

In the matter of the Goss & Phillips Manufacturing Company, stipulations were filed and an order made that the case be dismissed unless objections are filed in five days.

Ezra B. Lincoln withdrew his denial, and was adjudicated bankrupt, and the warrant stayed till Tuesday next, a meeting of the creditors to take place on Monday at 2 p. m. in the Register's office.

In the case of Thomas Whitfield, an order was entered that the Marshal release the stock of goods taken from Samuel Sanstrom, at No. 595 Archer avenue.

Robert B. Henry withdrew his denial, and was adjudicated bankrupt by default, and warrant issued returnable Dec. 8, 1873.

COUNTY COURT.

The executor of the estate of Curtis C. Meserve, was allowed to mortgage the decedent's real estate for $1,500 to pay debts, and the bond for $3,000 filed.

James M. Medley, an insolvent moke, was arrested on a capias at the instance of his wife, and appeared in court, filed a schedule of his property which was declared exempt, and the insolvent discharged.

In the estate of Frederick Ketz, the claim of Emanuel Trautinthal was allowed for $2,868.77.

Ella Delancy was made guardian of the estate of Mary Delancy under a bond of $3,000.

CRIMINAL COURT.

The Grand Jury found a true bill against John Clark for larceny.

Michael Regan pleaded guilty to larceny, and was remanded for sentence.

James Wood was tried for larceny, found guilty, and sentenced to a year in the Penitentiary.

The case of Gilbert Mantano, indicted for assault with intent to rob a man on West Adams street, is on trial for the second time.

COURTS IN BRIEF.

Adam Hennan commenced a suit in trespass against Andrew Patton for $1,000.

An action for replevin was commenced in the Circuit Court by Baernlhard Raphael against H. B. Galpin, Deputy Sheriff, Edwin S. Wells, and Samuel Faulkner, to recover a stock of groceries in store at 220 Cottage Grove avenue, assessing the damages at $2,000.

The First National Bank entered up judgment in the Circuit Court by confession, against Asahel Pierce and Lucius Pierce, for $3,068.72.

A suit by attachment for $2,250 was commenced in the Circuit Court by Charles F. Barnes against Peter Peterson.

Charles A. Dupre commenced a suit in assumpsit for $3,000, and sued out an attachment against James John Hissey.

The Union National Bank began a suit against Thomas Foster for $3,000.

An action of assumpsit for $1,000 was commenced by Solomon Newman against Henry Davis in the Circuit Court.

In the same Court the Union National Bank brought suit against Henry Crawford for $30,000. The same plaintiff also commenced an action against Winchester Hall for $3,000.

Messer G. Dean filed a precipe against Adam and Pierson D. Smith, claiming $4,000.

W. A. Merriwether filed a precipe in the Circuit Court against Henry E. Picket for $12,000.

An action was brought by the First National Bank against Benjamin Lombard and Fernando Jones, to recover the amount of their notes for $2,500 each, made to the National Life Insurance Company by defendants, and endorsed to plaintiffs.

Sarah E. Daggett commenced a suit against James Campbell for $10,000.

THE SUPREME COURT.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, SUPREME COURT, }
NORTHERN GRAND DIVISION, }
CLERK'S OFFICE, OTTAWA, Nov. 6, 1873. }

The following opinions of the Supreme Court have this day been filed in the Clerk's office at Ottawa: D. TRIMBLE, Clerk.

No. 79. Louisa A. Uhlich, administratrix, etc., v. J. H. Muhlke et al., and J. H. Muhlke et al. v. Louisa A. Uhlich, administratrix, etc.; remanded with directions.

No. 270. The Peoria, Pekin & Jacksonville Railroad Company v. The Pekin & Springfield Railroad Company; reversed on cross errors and remanded.

No. 465. Adlard v. Adlard; reversed and remanded, with directions.

No. 73. Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company v. Taylor et al.; affirmed.

No. 233. Schnell et al. v Rothbath; affirmed.

No. 220. Daniels v. Osborn et al.; reversed and remanded.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway—Sunday Train.

The through Pacific express train for Council Bluffs, Omaha, San Francisco, and all other Far West points, carrying the great China and Japan mails under the exclusive contract with the Government of the United States, will leave the Wells street Depot of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway at 10:15 a. m., Sunday, Nov. 9, 1873. Through tickets via Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railways are good on this train.

The Vienna Exposition.

Several sewing-machine companies claim the "Grand Medal" at the Vienna Exposition. The Remington Sewing-Machine Company received the highest medal given to sewing-machines, the "Medal for Progress." Nothing higher than this was given, and the Remington took it after the most severe tests were applied. The beauty of its work and its wonderful mechanism did the work. Unheralded, it attracted more attention from experts than any machine on exhibition.

Rare Curiosities.

Don't fail to see the gorilla, Egyptian mummy, and other curiosities in the Mount Union College collection at the Exposition.

Palmer House.

the finest hotel in the world, is now open. Price for board for the present month, $3 per day.

An Alabama Jury.

From the Mobile Register.

We are informed by a young gentleman of reliable authority that a civil suit for $500 was tried before a jury of eight white men and four negroes in Sumter County, last week, and a verdict of manslaughter in the first degree rendered by the learned jury. Not a member of the jury knew a single letter of the alphabet. Upon delivering the verdict, the foreman remarked that inasmuch as no one was killed they decided to render a verdict of manslaughter, and not of murder, as was originally intended. The suit was a claim for $500, founded upon some cotton transaction, and had nothing criminal about it.

THE HOUGH ELEVATOR CASE.

The Board of Trade Meet to Consider the Report of the Committee, but Adjourn Without Taking Any Action—Col. Hough Proclaims That, if His Firm Are Expelled, All the Other Elevator Men Must Go Along.

The Board of Trade held a meeting in the Open-Board Room yesterday afternoon, to consider the report of the Committee in the Hough Elevator case. President Culver called the meeting to order, and briefly stated its object.

It was moved to dispense with the reading of the report, and some discussion ensued, which ended when the motion prevailed.

Col. Hough said that as they were the principal parties interested it was justice to them and the trade that the report should be read. He had asked for the Committee of Investigation, and that Committee had produced voluminous testimony, which could not be read, but the report should be. If they were guilty, he was ready to stand it; if not, he should be exonerated. He desired to take up the report in detail. But there were many defects in the law, and they might be remedied. He desired to have the report read, and he hoped to have time for defence afterward. If he did wrong, every warehouseman in the city was in the wrong. They were all in the same boat, and if one was wrong all were wrong. They should meet the whole question. Their name was made the figure-head, and he proposed to show the tail of it. If they were to be elevated off the Board of Trade, others would have to be elevated with them. They should not be tabooed alone.

Objection was made that Mr. R. M. Hough was not a member, and had no right to talk.

He said he would appear as attorney for his brother. He had a complimentary ticket from the Board.

Mr. H. C. Ranney offered the following:

Resolved, That the Secretary is hereby instructed to forward to the State Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners a copy of the report of Messrs. Wright, Warren, and Priestly, with a request that it receive such attention, and be made the basis of such action, as seems proper.

Mr. Ranney then said the Board of Trade had nothing to do with the case. It was taken by the State out of the jurisdiction of the Board, and the whole matter should be remitted to the Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners.

Mr. Hough began to speak again, when he was interrupted by a gentleman who remarked that Mr. Hough was not on trial.

Mr. Gurney moved as a substitute, that the testimony and report be printed and submitted to the members of the Board.

The President said that the Messrs. Hough were not on trial before the Board. They had not been arraigned before the Board.

Mr. Gurney believed the members of the Board were a jury, and they could not be expected to arrive at a conclusion until they had read the evidence.

Mr. Ranney moved to lay Mr. Gurney's substitute on the table, because the Board of Trade had nothing to do with the testimony. It was taken for the benefit of the State Board.

Mr. R. M. Hough said every member of the Board of Trade was interested in hearing the testimony, and, if irregularities were being practiced, they should be corrected. If he had done wrong, as charged, he was liable to go to the State's Prison.

Mr. Ranney said the Board of Trade could not send him there, but the State Board could.

Mr. Hough said it made no difference. The Board of Trade was certainly interested in correcting bad practices.

Col. Hancock said the Board should carefully consider the report and testimony. He was in favor of adjourning for ten days.

Mr. R. M. Hough said he was ready at any time, but he preferred that the report and testimony should be understood.

Mr. Ranney moved to amend his own resolution by accepting the report and adjourning for one week.

He was declared out of order.

Mr. Gurney's motion was unanimously adopted, and the Board adjourned to meet at the call of the President.

GRANGERS, BEWARE!

Don't Patronize "Montgomery, Ward & Co."—They Are Dead-Beats.

Another attempt at swindling has come to light. This time it is a firm, Montgomery, Ward & Co. by name, and the parties specially aimed at by the project are no less important a body than the Grangers. This swindling firm, in a bill headed "Grangers Supplied by the Cheapest Cash House in America," sets forth that, at the "earnest solicitation of many Grangers," they have consented to open a house devoted to furnishing farmers and mechanics throughout the Northwest with all kinds of merchandise at wholesale prices. Then comes the list of Utopian figures, such as gold locket for $1.50; 10 yards poplin, $1.75; gentleman's toilet set, containing Westenholm razor, tooth-brush, nail-brush, combs, hair-brush, lather-brush, razor-strop, shaving-box, and soap for $1; 1 secretary writing-desk with implements complete for $1; 1 hoop-skirt, 1 bustle, and 1 hair-braid for $1, and the balance of 200 articles or lots, all at the same figures. The firm boast that they "make no display;" in fact, they keep altogether retired from the public gaze, and are only to be reached through correspondence sent to a certain box in the Post-Office. They are prepared to make purchases for customers of all kinds of merchandise they do not keep, and do it "simply as an accommodation to customers," who are charged only 5 per cent commission on the net cost. The firm employ no agents. There is probably only one man composing it, and he wants to have all the money the gulls send him for himself. He gets all the letters, with the 10 cents inclosed for sample, the occasional sums sent to make purchases on commission, and all the remittances for the trash sent to his dupes, if, in fact, anything at all is sent. On the letters asking for samples merely, the profits amount to something worth while, for it is known that a certain proportion of the multitudes of circulars issued fall into the hands of credulous fools, who place boundless faith in anything which is set up in type and printed. If such fools would only consider how easy a thing it is to start a swindle of this kind, the dead-beats who get them up would be driven to hard work, or still better, perhaps, starvation. After sending out a couple of hundred thousand circulars, at a cost of a couple of hundred dollars or less, the victimizer sits in his room and awaits responses, which, strange to say, in "tight times" particularly, come in in such numbers that in a fortnight he has his $200 back, together with a very handsome margin of profit. Then he starts another huge benevolent scheme, with a different Post-Office box as his headquarters, addresses a different class of people to those previously tempted, and cleans out its fools of their spare funds; and so on until wealth brings renown, and, finally, he becomes the successful candidate for aldermanic or higher honors on the ticket of a bummer party. The safety of these operators lies in the fact that out of a thousand men who have been duped it is hard to find one who cares to expose the swindle, and necessarily his own stupidity at the same time.

THE UNION FURNISHING COMPANY.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Your issue of this morning (Nov. 7) contains an article doing our business a great injustice, and calculated to materially injure it. We wish to make a statement of the plans of our sales, and the principle on which these plans are founded. We offer goods to the public in lots at $1 each, the goods being delivered or sent by express, C. O. D., to the purchaser, with the privilege of examination before paying. And for a certificate which entitles the purchaser to this privilege and to the advantages of the sale we charge 25 cents, part of which is retained by the agent who takes the orders. The other part is more than consumed in the necessary expense attendant upon placing our sales before the public,—advertising, circulars, postage, &c., &c. The goods are ordered (*but not paid for*), to be shipped a certain date, and the Company thus securing orders in advance of the purchase of the goods required to fill these orders, are enabled so go into the market and buy favorably. We buy exclusively for cash. The orders call for sufficient goods to insure the lowest prices in their purchase, and no loss being sustained by the carrying of large stocks, this is one reason why the Union Furnishing Company can afford to sell goods at the prices on their lists. Another item is, that we sell to customers at a small advance on manufacturers' cost, doing away with the profits of middlemen; and on this principle of bringing the consumer and producer together, and furnishing goods direct from first hands to the people, our sales are favored. We assert that we are not "swindling," as your article of this morning would imply. The goods we have shipped have given entire satisfaction, and we have yet to find among our thousands of customers, scattered throughout the Union, any who are dissatisfied with the goods we have shipped or our mode of dealing with them. The origin of this hue and cry of "swindling" may be traced to the general retail and wholesale trade, whose profits our sales interfere with. Our mode of doing business is always open to public examination; and we ask that, in justice, you give our side of the question to your readers.

Respectfully, GEORGE B. HODGE & Co., Managers.

THE "PALMER."

The Grandest Hotel in the World—175 Rooms Finished and Occupied—The Formal Opening to Occur About the First of the New Year.

A month ago a thorough description of the finest hotel in the world, situated on the corner of State and Monroe streets, was published in these columns. The building was not finished then, but was nearing completion as fast as so colossal an enterprise could. A month has made a great difference. All the dining-rooms are completed except the main room. The house is daily accommodating nearly 200 persons. About 175 rooms are finished and occupied, the demand for permanent quarters for the winter being greater than the force of upholsterers can supply. Even if the work does seem to progress slowly, one cannot grudge time, in consideration of the luxury it produces. For instance, nearly every room on the first floor is carpeted in the most delicate shades of Axminster, while on the two first floors nothing less costly than Wilton can be found. The private parlors, the suites, the public parlors, are carpeted, furnished, and lighted in a manner worthy of the most luxurious European palaces. The furniture was expressly designed for the house, and the visitor cannot but be struck with the delicacy and richness of every piece. The bedsteads are of the richest make, veneered with panels of French walnut and other choice and expensive woods. The upper rooms are furnished with equal generosity, except that Brussels take the place of Moquette and Axminster on the floors. The rooms are all large and so artfully arranged that there is not one dark one in the building.

A reporter yesterday interviewed Mr. Palmer on the subject of hotel rates.

"How do you find your system of graduated prices suits the public at present?" asked the reporter.

"We have not tried it yet," replied Mr. Palmer. "You see that we are not yet ready for business, only a portion of the house being tenantable. Things being in the condition they are, it would not do to ask full rates. We are therefore asking our guests to put up with many inconveniences, and charging them minimum rates, $3 a day."

Reporter—Are you going to continue this price long?

Mr. Palmer—No. By Christmas everything will be comfortably arranged, and we shall try our graduated scale, $5 for the first floor, $4.50 for the second, $4 for the third, and so on.

Reporter—Then those exquisite suites on the first floor are being occupied for $3 a day?

Mr. Palmer—Yes, and it is really of great service to us to have them occupied. We get the hotel gradually organized, and shall lack nothing when the time comes to fill it. Things are working very comfortably now, and on the 1st of January you will find the house in excellent trim.

Reporter—When do you raise the figures?

Mr. Palmer—With the new year. We shall not be ready before then.

No effort has yet been made to secure transient guests, and the traveling public has still in store for it a pleasant surprise in taking quarters at the Palmer House.

HYDE PARK'S PARK.

It Is Being Gradually Washed Away by the Action of the Waves of Lake Michigan.

Hyde Park, the independent principality near which Chicago is situated, was once the proud possessor of a fine lake-shore park. It was the delight of the Hyde-Parkers themselves and a thing of beauty to all visitors. From that park arose the prosperity of the village, and the rise in the value of its real estate. Here the wary Eastern capitalist saw the locality which would attract to itself the wealth, beauty, and culture of the money-making mart which contaminated the northern borders of the village, and straightway he invested in the surrounding acres on the strength of the perpetual continuance of that park. It was to be used for park purposes forever, and no sacrilegious hand should be permitted to erect any species of building to deprive the villagers of their pet beauty-spot. The artless maidens and spoony lovers of all time, even unto the thirtieth and fortieth generation, should there wander on moonlight evenings, and its umbrageous trees should be the resting-places of merry birds until the crack of doom. Here, too, the youthful spirits of Hyde Park babes and children should rejoice in having such a playground, and the glow of health should rest forever on their cheeks as they daily wandered with their nurses through the grove and along the beach. All this was to be *in perpetuo*, for it was so nominated in the bond conveying this land to the village.

But behold, while men slept, a never-tiring thief was busily engaged in stealing away this park. Sometimes he took only a few cubic yards a day, and again he would carry off half an acre in the same time. The Board of Trustees have been careful to lay out many unnecessary streets; they have built sewers by the mile through streets where there were not a dozen houses along the whole distance; they have condemned land to widen streets which have always been deserted wastes hitherto, and which are practically of no use for any purpose whatever; they have ordered costly water-works and mains through uninhabited streets; they have kept up a considerable body of useless police to annoy people by uncalled-for and ridiculous interference, and for all these valuable evidences of incapacity they have taxed property-owners at excessive rates. Yet it has never apparently occurred to one of them that a park of immense value to the village, even in a pecuniary point of view, was washing into the lake at such a rate as to leave, at the present time, only a mere strip along the beach. It would not be saying too much to estimate the value of the land washed away during this last summer alone at $50,000, and, unless some steps are taken to give protection, the whole of this park, situated just north of the hotel, will be washed into the lake within another year. Already the street is encroached upon, and to make it worse, the outlet to the Fifty-first street sewer is in danger. As this sewer has cost over $100,000, and will be useless without a proper outlet, the economy shown in permitting this destruction is certainly questionable.

Nothing less than a breakwater, parallel to the beach, and running the length of the park, can save this valuable property, and as a few thousand dollars expended now, will save more than one hundred times the first cost, nothing could be more short-sighted than to neglect to build an adequate protection for the lake front.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT.

The Board of Police held a meeting yesterday afternoon as usual, and proceeded to the trial of Officer Frederick O. Carter, charged with maltreating a prisoner and conduct unbecoming an officer. Having heard the testimony, which was somewhat conflicting, the Board took the case under advisement.

The report of the Superintendent of Police for October was received and placed on file. It showed the whole number of arrests to be 3,112; number of convictions, 2,109; amount of fines, $16,320; value of property lost or stolen, $43,677; value of property recovered, $20,142; number of male lodgers, 133; female lodgers, 7; number of lost children recovered, 86; number of fires attended, 33; number of robberies reported, 191.

The arrests on the various charges were as follows, giving the crimes which had the greatest number of arrests, and the number on the important charges: Assault with a deadly weapon, 14; same with intent to kill, 21; assault with intent to do bodily injury, 19; burglary, 14; carrying concealed weapons, 28; disorderly, 862; drunk, 539; drunk and disorderly, 388; forgery, 3; inmates of house of ill-fame, 241; inmates of disorderly house, 216; keeping house of ill-fame, 55; larceny, 184; murder, 3; perjury, 1; rape, 2; riot, 19; robbery, 14; vagrancy, 25; violating 12 o'clock ordinance, 37; prize fighting, 9; violating Sunday law, 16.

Having nothing further to do, the Board adjourned.

CHANGE IN THE FIRE ORDINANCE.

The Committee on Fire and Water Agrees to Recommend One, and Transacts Other Important Business.

The Council Committee on Fire and Water held a meeting in the City Clerk's office yesterday afternoon, Ald. McGennis in the Chair. Present, Aldermen McGrath, Miner, and Stout. The following ordinance, amending Section 5 of Chapter 11 of the Fire Ordinance, was taken up:

SEC. 5. Sheds not exceeding 12 feet in height at the peak, or highest part thereof, and not exceeding 10 feet in width and 16 feet in length, and privies not exceeding 10 feet square and 12 feet in height at the peak, or highest part thereof, may be constructed of wood, and shall not be subject to the provisions of this chapter; *provided*, that the term shed shall be so construed as to mean a structure with a roof sloping one way, with one or both of the longest sides of said structure entirely open and without partitions or inclosures of any kind within such structure. Provided further, that where sheds or structures not over 12 feet in height at the highest point of the roof, and not exceeding 10 feet in width and 16 feet in length, with all sides inclosed, may be constructed of wood if attached or annexed to a dwelling-house, and to be used in connection therewith, all depositaries for ashes within or without said fire-limits shall be built of brick or other fire-proof material, without wood in any part thereof. No shingle roof or roof of wooden outside surface shall be placed or erected upon any building or structure (except upon the sheds or structures in this section mentioned) erected, or that shall hereafter be erected, within the fire-limits of Chicago. This act to take effect immediately upon its passage.

The Committee agreed to report favorably upon the ordinance, with the amendment that only one such shed or privy be permitted upon each lot.

The proposition of Madame Scott-Uda for the purchase by the city of the right to manufacture and use her fire-ladder for a term of sixteen years for $25,000, was taken up, and, it being generally conceded that the invention was a valuable one, the Committee agreed to recommend the purchase as above, on such terms of payment as could be agreed upon between the patentee and the city authorities.

A communication from the Board of Underwriters, stating that James Ayars, Jr., had been elected to the office of Fire Commissioner by the Board, to fill the place of L. H. Davis, resigned, was received. It was agreed to report it back to the Council without recommendation.

The Committee agreed to report favorably upon the suggestion of the Board of Police as to the expediency of purchasing two Babcock fire-engines, and decided to recommend an appropriation for that purpose.

An ordinance requiring all chimneys in the city to be inspected and cleaned at least once a year was discussed at some length, and the Committee finally agreed to report favorably upon it. The ordinance provides for the appointment of licensed chimney-sweepers, who shall give bonds, etc., and limits the charge for cleaning to 25 cents per chimney for each story through which the chimney passes, and 15 cents additional for extra flues.

A communication from John Powell and about sixty others, asking for pay for patrol duty done during October, 1871, after the fire, was laid over at the request of Ald. Stout, and the Committee adjourned.

CLOSE OF THE EXPOSITION.

To-day the Exposition closes, after a run of thirty-eight days and nights, during which time it has been visited by between 600,000 and 700,000 people. In their meditations to-morrow the managers of the Big Show can muse upon the work they have accomplished and the success which attended their undertaking, which, at one time, a common misfortune threatened to turn into a financial failure. As it is, the enterprise has been eminently successful from all points of view. To-day being one of the 25-cent days, as well as the last, a large number of visitors are expected to attend. On Monday, as has already been announced, the building will be open during the evening for the purpose of giving a grand concert in aid of the charitable institutions of the city, to be followed by a dance, for which a portion of the huge floor of the Exposition building will be cleared of goods. This is a purpose for which the building is particularly well suited, and there is no doubt that, during the winter, if the management put in that $7,000 warming apparatus, they will often be able to let it for promenade concerts and similar events. There is no necessity for such a beautiful building to be left idle for ten months in the year.

This morning the gentlemen connected with the *Commercial Advertiser* will put up at their office a fine gold watch, which will be balloted for, and presented to the member of Executive Committee of the Exposition receiving the largest number of votes. It will cost 50 cents to vote, and the money will be given to the benevolent institutions of the city.

The following is the musical programme for to-day:

AFTERNOON.

1.	Chicago—"Exposition March"	Hoffmann
2.	Overture—"Militaire"	Polishansky
3.	Potpourri—"National"	Heineke
4.	Fantasie from "Faust"	Gounod
5.	Mazurka—"La Bohemia"	Faust
6.	Selection from "Lucretia Borgia"	Donizetti
7.	Overture—"Crown-Diamonds"	Auber
8.	Potpourri—Popular airs	Hermann
9.	Galop—"Marien"	Faust

EVENING.

1.	March—"Farewell"	Hoffmann
2.	Overture—"God and Bayadere"	Auber
3.	Selection from "Freischuetz"	Weber
4.	Potpourri—"Hurrah for America"	Beyer
5.	Waltzes—"Blue Danube"	Strauss
6.	Fantasie—Comical songs	Ringlebeu
7.	Overture—"Festival"	Hoffmann
8.	Potpourri from "The Huguenots"	Meyerbeer
9.	Galop—"The Horse-Car"	Arndt

Conductor, Flodoard Hoffmann.

George H. Burrows has resigned as General Superintendent of the Toledo, Wabash & Western Railroad, and is an applicant for Assistant Superintendent for the Middle Division of the New York Central Railroad, made vacant by the death of the lamented W. G. Lapham. The Rochester *Union* adds: "We understand from prominent railroad men from Albany that his appointment is considered certain."

MUSICAL.

Sacred Music Books.

THE STANDARD!

Still "waves," and, true to its name, keeps well to the front of all books for Choirs, Conventions, and Singing Schools. By L. O. Emerson and H. R. Palmer. Price, $1.50.

AMERICAN TUNE BOOK!

Contains 1,000 of the very best Psalm Tunes of the century. Has no superior as a collection of the most approved Sacred Music for Choirs and Congregations. 500 Editors. 400 pages. Price, $1.50.

THE RIVER OF LIFE!

Is attracting the notice of all Leaders of Singing in Sabbath Schools because of its very superior arrangement of Bible subjects, its department of songs for little children, its adaptation to the international lessons, and its general richness and freshness of music and words. Highly commended by all. Price, 35 cents in Bds.

This BEAUTIFUL SABBATH SCHOOL SONG BOOK is sold at $30 per hundred in Bds.; $25 per hundred in Paper.

The above books sent, postpaid, on receipt of retail price.

Oliver Ditson & Co., Boston.
Chas. H. Ditson & Co.,
711 Broadway, New York.

LYON & HEALY, CHICAGO.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

On October 1 was Published
The New Quarterly Magazine. Price, 2s. 6d.

A High Class Literary and Social Periodical. The Largest Magazine Published. Two or more complete Stories, by Eminent Writers, in each Number. Authentic Works of Travel and Biography, and Articles on Topics of General Interest. Contents of First Number: Travels in Portugal—Our Next War—Olivia Tempest, a Novel; by John Dangerfield, author of "Grace Tolmar"—Rabelais: a Critical Biography—A Spiritualistic Seance—Horses and Riders—Giulio Vescona: a Tale.

Annual Subscription, payable in advance, $1.75; post free to any part of the United States and Canadas.

London: WARD, LOCK & TYLER, Paternoster Row.

GETTYSBURG WATER.

GETTYSBURG

KATALYSINE WATER.—THE GREAT MEDICINE OF NATURE. Indorsed by the Highest Medical Authorities. Restores Muscular Power to the Paralytic. Youthful Vigor to the Aged, and Develops the Young at a Critical Period; Dissolves Calculi and Chalky Deposits; Cures Gout, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Neuralgia, Gravel, Diabetes, Diseases of the Kidneys, Liver, and Skin, Abdominal Dropsy, Chronic Diarrhoea, Constipation, Asthma, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, General Debility, and nearly every class of Chronic Diseases. Pamphlets containing History of the Spring and Testimonials from Medical Journals, Eminent Physicians and Distinguished Citizens, sent FREE by mail by WHITE & ... General Agents, 207 South Front-st., Philadelphia, Pa. For sale by all druggists.

VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & REID, Western Agents, 92 and 94 Lake-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

Friday, Saturday, and Saturday Matinee, by request, the beautiful drama,

EAST LYNNE!

Cast to the entire strength of the Company.

Monday, Nov. 10, after weeks of elaborate preparation and heavy expense, Miss Kate Bateman's great play,

MARY WARNER.

"A genuine treat." Look out for it.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

Friday and Saturday last nights of

ROMEO AND JULIET.

JULIET............MISS NEILSON.
ROMEO............Mr. J. O'NEIL.

SATURDAY MATINEE, Miss NEILSON for the last time as

ROSALIND, in AS YOU LIKE IT.

Monday—Miss NEILSON as JULIA, in THE HUNCHBACK.

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE.

Monroe-st., between Dearborn and State.

Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrels.

AN ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME—Production of Ed. Marble's Burlesque, entitled ROMEO AND JULIET.

Romeo............Ben Cotton | Juliet............Wm. Arlington

Bobby Newcomb, Mackin and Wilson, Billy Rice, Master G. Davenport, Ernest Linden, Wm. Arlington, Ben Cotton, and J. R. Kemble in their specialties, every evening and Saturday Matinee.

Look out for GUY MANOEUVERING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Farewell Performances of the Wonderful

VOKES!

Last Matinee this day at 2 p. m. The Full Entertainment. Last appearance of the

BELLES OF THE KITCHEN, TO-NIGHT.

Monday—MRS. F. S. CHANFRAU in her new and remarkably successful drama, A WOMAN'S WRONGS.

GLOBE THEATRE.

LAST TWO PERFORMANCES OF AMY STONE.

This afternoon at 2½, evening at 8 o'clock,

CIGARETTE, THE LITTLE LEOPARD OF FRANCE.

Monday next—HAZARD.

RUBBER-COATED IRON TUBE.

PASCAL IRON WORKS, PHILADELPHIA, PA.
TASKER IRON WORKS, NEW CASTLE, DEL.

ESTABLISHED 1821.

MORRIS, TASKER & CO.,

VULCANIZED

RUBBER-COATED IRON TUBE.

WORKS AND OFFICE, Fifth & Tasker-sts., Phila.
WAREHOUSE AND OFFICE, No. 15 Gold-st., New York.
Office 39 Pemberton Square, BOSTON, MASS.
Warehouse and Office, TITUSVILLE, PA.

PHILADELPHIA, June, 1873.

We desire to call the special attention of the public to VULCANIZED RUBBER-COATED IRON TUBE. Also, all the various Fittings required in connection with same, under FINLEY'S Patent, which we have been testing with entire success for the past two years, and are now ready to place on the market, thoroughly satisfied that wherever it may be introduced for the passage of natural waters, either hot or cold, its merits will be acknowledged over either Galvanized Iron or Lead Tubes, which are now extensively used for such purposes; and to which, in many localities, decided prejudice exists. The absolute indestructibility of Vulcanized Rubber—also its purity for the purpose to which we adapt it, is so well known that comment is unnecessary.

We append a letter from the celebrated Chemists, BOOTH & GARRETT, who have been kind enough to test the article for us.

The price will be the same as for galvanized iron tube and fittings, subject to the most liberal trade discounts.

We are also prepared to supply "tongs" designed especially for this article, so that it can be screwed up to its place without injuring the coating.

Asking your orders, Respectfully,
MORRIS, TASKER & CO.

JAMES C. BOOTH. THOMAS H. GARRETT.
BOOTH & GARRETT,
Laboratory for Practical and Analytical Chemistry,
219 and 221 Chant-st.,
Rear of St. Stephen's Church, Tenth-st., below Market.
Established in 1836.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 12, 1873.

Messrs. Morris, Tasker & Co., Philadelphia:

DEAR SIRS: We have made a careful examination of your rubber-coated iron pipe, in order to determine its resistance to heat and cold, to steam, natural waters, and have even extended our researches to acids, alkali, and burning gas. We may mention that the coating is a similar compound to that constituting gums for holding artificial teeth, except that yours contains no mercury.

It will bear a high degree of heat, over 300° Fahrenheit, as might be inferred from its having been prepared at above 300°. It was not affected by boiling for several hours in Schuylkill water. City gas passed through it for about three days appeared to have no effect on it.

The rubber coating resisted firmly carbolic acid water, moderately dilute sulphuric and muriatic acids, and caustic potash solution. Solutions of neutral salts have no action on it.

Since the rubber coating exhibited such firm resistance to acid, alkali, salt, and heat, it is clear that it will offer a still stronger resistance to all natural waters, in which some of the above ingredients are found in a less exaggerated, i. e. in a more dilute state.

In fine, we congratulate you for finding a coating for iron tubes, and articles of iron generally, which is so unusually resistant to any of the usual agents of the chemist, and to those ordinary agents which do affect iron coated with other materials, in a greater or less degree. Respectfully yours,
BOOTH & GARRETT.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

NATIONAL LINE OF STEAMSHIPS.

NOTICE.—This Company takes the risk of insurance (up to $500,000 in gold) on each of its vessels, thus giving passengers the best possible guarantee for safety and avoidance of danger at sea.

The most southerly route has always been adopted by this Company to avoid ice and headlands.

To LIVERPOOL and QUEENSTOWN, from Piers Nos. 44 and 47, North River, New York.

Spain	Nov. 15	Egypt	Dec. 6
Italy	Nov. 22	Greece	Dec. 13
France	Nov. 29	Spain	Dec. 20

For London (direct) every fortnight.

Cabin Passage, $70, $80, and $90 Currency. Steerage, $29 Currency.

Return tickets at reduced rates.

Passengers booked to or from German and Scandinavian points at low rates.

The Steamships of this line are the largest in the trade. Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent.

WILLIAM MACALISTER, Gen'l Western Agent,
Northeast corner Clark and Randolph-sts. (opposite new Sherman House), Chicago.

NEW YORK TO CARDIFF, BRISTOL, LONDON,

And all Other Points in England and Wales.

The South Wales Atlantic Steamship Company's new first-class Steamships will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City:

PEMBROKE............Nov. 15

These steamships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of Cabin and Steerage Passengers. First Cabin, $80 currency; Second Cabin, $55 currency; Steerage, $30 currency; prepaid Steerage certificates from Cardiff, $32. Drafts for £1 and upwards.

For further particulars, apply in Cardiff, at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New York to
ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents,
No. 17 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE.

Sailing twice a week from New York, and carrying passengers to all parts of Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, and the Mediterranean. Cabin from $65; Steerage, British and Irish ports east, $30; west, $28. Continental ports same as other regular lines. All payable in U. S. currency. Apply for full information at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling Green, New York, and N. E. corner LaSalle and Madison-sts., Chicago.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

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NEW YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new steamers will sail from Pier 36, North River, foot of North Moore-st., as follows:

GEORGIA............Wednesday, Nov. 12.
PENNSYLVANIA............Wednesday, Nov. 26.
VIRGINIA............Wednesday, Dec. 10.

And every alternate Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upwards.

For freight or passage apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, 72 Broadway.

J. E. EARLE, General Western Agent, 89 Clark-st., Chicago.

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22 FULL-POWERED FIRST-CLASS STEAMERS.

Liverpool, Londonderry, and Glasgow. Tri-weekly to and from Quebec (Portland in winter). Also, fortnightly to and from Baltimore, calling at Queenstown, Halifax, and Norfolk.

For passage, freight, or any information, apply to
ALLAN & CO., Agents,
72 & 74 LaSalle-st.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. ‖ Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. § Daily.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROADS.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, and 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	* 5:00 a. m.	* 8:30 p. m.
Day Express	* 8:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Jackson Accommodation	* 3:35 p. m.	*11:00 a. m.
Atlantic Express	§ 5:15 p. m.	§ 8:30 a. m.
Night Express	†*9:00 p. m.	‡*6:30 a. m.
GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.		
Morning Express	8:30 a. m.	9:00 p. m.
Night Express	†9:10 p. m.	*6:30 a. m.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

Chicago, Kansas City and Denver Short Line, via Louisiana, Mo., and Chicago, Springfield, Alton and St. Louis Through Line. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge. Ticket Offices: At Depot, and 122 Randolph-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City Ex. via Jacksonville, Ill. and Louisiana, Mo.	* 9:30 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Kansas City Fast Ex. via Jacksonville, Ill, and Louisiana, Mo	† 9:45 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
St. Louis Express, via Main Line	* 9:30 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Ex. via Main Line	† 9:45 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
St. Louis Ex. via Jacksonville	† 9:45 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Springfield Fast Express	† 9:45 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
Jefferson City Express	† 9:45 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex.	* 9:45 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Wenona Lacon, Washington Ex	* 4:20 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 4:20 p. m.	* 9:40 a. m.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts.; Ticket Office 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Day Express	* 9:30 a. m.	‡ 6:50 a. m.
Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien Mail and Express	* 5:00 p. m.	*11:00 a. m.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Night Express	† 9:30 p. m.	* 4:15 p. m.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket offices, No. 59 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Ottawa, Streator, Peoria, and Pekin Passenger	7:30 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	* 9:10 a. m.	* 2:35 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line, for Omaha	*10:00 a. m.	* 3:35 p. m.
Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison & St. Joseph Exp.	*10:00 a. m.	* 3:35 p. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 3:15 p. m.	* 8:15 a. m.
Mendota, Ottawa & Streator Pass	* 4:30 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p. m.	* 8:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p. m.	10:00 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	† 9:30 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
Pacific Night Exp, for Omaha	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:45 a. m.
Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison & St. Joseph Exp.	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:45 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 1:45 a. m.	* 5:25 p. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p. m.	* 7:20 a. m.
Ottawa & Streator Passenger	7:30 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Texas Express	9:30 p. m.	7:30 a. m.

*Ex. Sundays. †Ex. Saturday. ‡Ex. Monday.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 8:15 a. m.	* 8:50 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	† 8:15 p. m.	* 8:15 a. m.
Cairo Mail	* 8:15 a. m.	* 8:50 p. m.
Cairo Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 8:15 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 8:15 a. m	* 8:50 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:10 a. m.	* 2:35 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	† 9:20 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
(a) Gilman Passenger	* 4:30 p. m.	* 9:20 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 a. m.	* 6:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 7:10 a. m.	* 7:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	12:10 p. m.	* 9:20 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 3:00 p. m.	10:20 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 4:30 p. m.	* 1:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 5:15 p. m.	* 5:20 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:20 p. m.	* 6:55 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*11:10 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.

(a) Runs to Champaign on Saturdays.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

City offices, corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts., and 75 Canal-st., corner Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
a Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
a Dubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	10:15 a. m.	3:15 p. m.
a Omaha Night Express	†10:45 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
a Dubuque Night Ex. via Clinton	10:45 p. m.	6:30 a. m.
a Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 a. m.	* 3:00 p. m.
a Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 p. m.	* 6:15 a. m.
b Milwaukee Mail	* 8:00 a. m.	*10:30 a. m.
b Milwaukee Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
b Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
b Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	§11:00 p. m.	§ 5:00 a. m.
b Green Bay Express	9:40 a. m.	7:00 p. m.
b St. Paul Express	*10:10 a. m.	4:00 p. m.
b Marquette Express	* 9:00 p. m.	* 6:50 a. m.
b St. Paul Express	† 9:30 p. m.	† 6:30 a. m.

a—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.
b—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts.

W. H. STENNETT, Gen. Pass. Agent.

COLORADO, KANSAS & NEW MEXICO.

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CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of VanBuren and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atchison Ex	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:45 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:35 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
Leavenworth & Atchison Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Depot, Van Buren-st., foot of LaSalle-st. Ticket offices, northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sts., and southwest corner Canal and Madison-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail, via Air Line and Main Line	* 6:10 a. m.	*10:00 p. m.
Special New York Express, via Air Line	* 9:20 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Atlantic Express, via Air Line	* 5:15 p. m.	* 8:00 a. m.
Night Express, via Main Line	†10:20 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
South Chicago Accommodation	12:00 m.	1:50 a. m.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Pacific Express	†5:15 p. m.	‡ 7:10 a. m.
Fast Line	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
Mail	* 4:55 a. m.	* 6:50 p. m.
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 3:45 p. m.	* 9:40 a. m.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI THROUGH LINE, VIA KANKAKEE ROUTE.

From the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st.; also foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near corner Clark; 75 LaSalle-st., corner Washington, and at Illinois Central Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 8:30 p. m.
Night Express	8:00 p. m.	* 8:00 p. m.

Through sleepers for Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Washington, and Baltimore every night.

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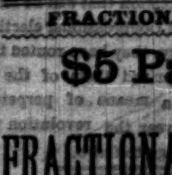

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TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, between Madison and Monroe. Engagement of the Vokes Family, "The Belles of the Kitchen." Afternoon and evening.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. "East Lynne." Afternoon and evening.

McVICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between Dearborn and State. Engagement of Miss Neilson. Afternoon, "As You Like It." Evening, "Romeo and Juliet."

MYERS' OPERA-HOUSE—Monroe street, between Dearborn and State. Burlesque of "Romeo and Juliet." Minstrelsy and comicalities. Afternoon and evening.

GLOBE THEATRE—Desplaines street, between Madison and Washington. Engagement of Amy Stone. "Cigarette, the Little Leopard of France." Afternoon and evening.

INTER-STATE EXPOSITION—Lake-Shore, foot of Adams street.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

THE MOTHER'S TREASURE. MRS. WINSLOW'S Soothing Syrup is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States.

TO ONE AND ALL.—ARE YOU SUFFERING FROM a cough, cold, asthma, bronchitis, or any of the various pulmonary troubles that so often terminate in consumption? If so, use "Wilbor's Pure Cod Liver Oil and Lime," a safe and efficacious remedy. This is no quack preparation, but is regularly prescribed by the medical faculty. Manufactured by A. B. WILBOR, chemist, Boston, Mass. Sold by all druggists.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE. THIS SPLENDID hair dye is the best in the world. The only true and perfect dye. Harmless, reliable, and instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints or unpleasant odor. Remedies the ill effects of bad dyes and washes. Produces immediately a superb black or natural brown, and leaves the hair clean, soft, and beautiful. The genuine, signed W. A. Batchelor. Sold by all druggists. CHARLES BATCHELOR, Proprietor, N. Y. VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & REID, Agents.

The Chicago Tribune.

Saturday Morning, November 8, 1873.

The Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners of this State, having instituted suits against the Chicago & Northwestern and the Illinois Central Roads, are now visiting the stations on the Alton & St. Louis Railroad for the purpose of hearing complaints.

The United States steamer Tuscarora, which has been making soundings in the Pacific Ocean for a cable from San Francisco to China and Japan, found a submarine mountain 1,000 feet in height. The steamer sounded for a distance of 1,100 miles, the deepest soundings being 2,443 fathoms, or over two miles and a half.

Ex-Gov. James, of Nebraska, has been indicted for theft, the charges against him being that he appropriated $3,000 of the State funds when Governor, and also the proceeds of sales of stone from the old Insane Asylum. It is rather a singular coincidence that ex-Gov. Butler, whose place he filled during 1871-'72, was impeached for theft.

Mackenzie, the new Canadian Premier, has formed his Cabinet, the leading members of which are: Mackenzie, Premier and Minister of Public Works; Blake, without a portfolio; Christie, Secretary of State; Cartwright, Minister of Finance; and D. A. Macdonald, Postmaster-General. Sir John Macdonald will be the leader of the new Opposition; but there is a very general impression in Canada that his days as a successful politician are ended. Parliament was prorogued yesterday.

The capture of the privateer Virginius by the Spanish steamer Tornado has had a bloody sequel. The Cuban authorities, in cruel haste and without awaiting instructions from Madrid, which eventually came a day too late, executed four of the passengers, among them Gen. Ryan, the American adventurer, who has for a long time been identified with the struggle for Cuban independence, and who not long since enlisted men in New York for that purpose. A strong pressure was brought to bear yesterday upon the Government to interfere, and the affair was discussed at a Cabinet meeting.

The closing returns from the recent elections come in slowly. In Illinois, sixty-nine counties have been heard from, in ten of which the Monopoly issue was not involved. Of the remaining fifty-nine, the Farmers carry thirty-eight, the Republicans eleven, and the Democrats ten. There are still thirty-three counties to be heard from. In Wisconsin, it is estimated that Taylor's majority will be about 15,000. The Reformers will have a majority of fifteen in the Assembly and of one or two in the Senate. Both parties now concede the election of Williams, Republican, in the Fifth Michigan Congressional District.

We published yesterday the report of the Committee appointed by the Board of Trade of this city to investigate certain matters pertaining to the management of the grain warehousing business in this city. The document was submitted yesterday afternoon to a special meeting of the Board. The matter was deemed to be so important that the meeting ordered the whole of the testimony on which the report was based to be printed, and adjourned meantime. It is understood that the evidence under consideration will bring to light some cases of gross misconduct, involving serious breaches of the Warehouse law, as well as acts which have jeopardized the rights of the parties of whose grain the warehousemen are the paid custodians.

The returns of the election in this State have been received from fifty-nine counties, and the Farmers' or Anti-Monopoly ticket has been successful in thirty-eight counties, the Republican ticket in eleven counties, and the Democratic ticket in ten counties. In all these counties the progress of the political revolution is marked; large party majorities have been overcome, and there is hardly a county in which either of the old parties can claim that its organization has not been badly shattered and demoralized. The Farmers and Anti-Monopolists have made the local elections of 1873 the occasion for forming an organization that will be effective at the Legislative and Congressional elections of 1874. As a preliminary, they have routed the old office-holders, and deprived them of the use of the public offices as a means of perpetuating party control. Next year the revolution will be completed from Chicago to Cairo.

The Chicago produce markets were again heavy yesterday, but with a fair amount of trading. Mess pork was dull, and 10c per brl lower, at $11.25@11.30 cash, and $10.87½@10.90 seller December. Lard was less active and easier, at 6⅝c cash, and 6¾c seller January. Meats were quiet and unchanged, at 3⅝c for shoulders, 5⅜@5½c for short ribs, 5¾@5⅞c for short clear, all boxed, seller December; and 6¼@6½c for green hams. Lake freights were dull, and ½c lower, at 6½c for corn to Buffalo. Highwines were quiet and easier, at 87c per gallon. Flour was dull and weak. Wheat was dull and 2@2¼c lower, closing at 93½c cash, and 94c seller December. Corn was less active and 1c lower, closing at 33½c cash, and 34⅜c seller December. Oats were less active and a shade easier, closing at 26¾c for cash, and 27¼c for seller December. Rye was quiet, and declined 2c, closing with 58c bid. Barley was dull and very weak, closing at $1.22 for No. 2, and 80c for No. 3. Hogs opened firm and higher, but later the demand fell off, and the improvement was lost, prices closing weak at $3.50@3.85. Cattle were dull and an ⅛c lower. Sheep were neglected and weak.

The stock market in New York, yesterday, was unsettled by the reports from abroad, especially by the heavy decline of stocks in London, and the symptoms of a panic in that city. The unsettled condition of railroad affairs in this country also tended to increase the general feeling of insecurity. The Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company met yesterday, and voted a 5 per cent scrip dividend, redeemable in March, 1875, the Company reserving the option of redeeming it any time after six months. Col. Scott tendered his resignation as Vice-President of the road, if the Directors deemed it advisable, in connection with his indorsements on the protested paper of the California & Texas Construction Company, but the Directory unanimously declined to accept it. Our Washington dispatches indicate that the feeling of opposition to the Secretary of the Treasury, and to Comptroller Knox, in connection with his treatment of certain National Banks, is growing in intensity; and that Gen. Sherman has expressed his views of the financial situation, his soldier-like idea being that the failures and suspensions ought to continue until the "conscienceless idea" is eliminated from business. The most important failure reported yesterday is that of Ira B. McVay & Co., bankers, of Pittsburgh, Pa.

THE WAREHOUSE BUSINESS.

The report of the Committee of the Board of Trade, published in THE TRIBUNE yesterday, makes some unpleasant revelations touching the way in which the warehouse business has been carried on in this city. From time to time these irregularities have been mentioned in the papers, eliciting prompt suggestions from the Board of Trade that the warehousemen were all honorable men, and it was not "legitimate journalism" for newspapers to intimate that they could or would violate law. They seem to have got some new men for committee service this time, for they report a state of facts more than confirming the strongest intimations of the newspapers. The twenty-fifth section of the Warehouse act of 1871 is very clear upon certain points. It reads as follows:

> Any warehouseman of any public warehouse, who shall be guilty of issuing any warehouse receipt for any property not actually in store at the time of issuing such warehouse receipt, or who shall be guilty of issuing any warehouse receipt in any respect fraudulent in its character, either in respect to its date or the quantity or inspected grade of such property, or who shall remove any property from store, except to preserve it from fire or other sudden danger, without the return and cancellation of all outstanding receipts that may have been issued to represent such property, shall, upon conviction thereof, be deemed guilty of a crime, and shall suffer, in addition to any other penalties prescribed by this act, imprisonment in the Penitentiary for not less than one and not more than ten years.

This is a definition of the two crimes,—issuing of fraudulent warehouse receipts, and the failure to cancel receipts upon the delivery of the grain; it also provides punishment for these offenses. The offenses defined by this section are not new ones; they are new forms of an offense as old as dishonesty itself. Substantially, the issue of warehouse receipts for grain not in store, or the reissue of certificates of grain already shipped, is the uttering of forged, false, fictitious, and dishonest paper, and selling the same for a valuable consideration. And yet this Committee report that the evidence before them showed that the Messrs. Hough have ignored the above section of the Warehouse law, and they add that, according to the testimony of Mr. Murry Nelson, a warehouseman, all the other warehousemen in Chicago have in like manner ignored the provisions of this law. What does this declaration of the Committee mean? It is that Messrs. Hough have persistently issued grain-receipts for grain never received in store; and that when grain was shipped they have reissued the receipts, instead of having them canceled, and kept them afloat for weeks. They give the history of certain specific acts. But the statement goes further. It declares that this practice of issuing receipts for grain not in store, and the continued use of receipts which should have been returned for cancellation, is the "general practice" among all the elevators of Chicago, and that in this respect the Messrs. Hough are not exceptions. When the case of Munn & Scott revealed warehouse practices that were astounding even to those who expected to hear of frauds, there was a general understanding that outside of the elevators controlled by those men the business was conducted honestly. Now comes the revelation that the issue of fraudulent receipts, and the reissue of receipts on which the grain has been delivered, is the general practice, and this with the knowledge that the law had prescribed imprisonment in the Penitentiary as a penalty for such crimes.

It is further reported by the Committee that in the cases of six canal-boats, whose cargoes were delivered directly into vessels without passing through any elevator, the Messrs. Hough issued warehouse receipts, which, with a knowledge of the facts, were registered by Mr. Stephen Clary, the State Registrar; indeed, the Committee report that this conduct of the Registrar was by a pre-arrangement to that effect between him and the Houghs. On another occasion, the Messrs. Hough issued receipts for the cargoes of six imaginary canal-boats, and these fraudulent receipts were registered in Mr. Clary's office, and were then canceled, the attempt being to hide previous neglect to have receipts canceled. Here, then, we have the evidence that the officer appointed under the law for the protection of the public against these over-issues of warehouse receipts permits the same, and actually stamps the fraudulent papers with the seal of official authenticity. We have, therefore, the proof that the law, despite its penalties if generally disregarded, and that at least in one case the officer whose duty it is to guard against such illegal issues, with full knowledge of the criminal character of the paper placed upon it his official certificate of its genuineness, without [illegible] which it could obtain no currency. It is safe to assum[illegible] that this official weakness is but part of the general low morality which characterizes the warehouse business. The man who would issue a check with a forged bank certification would be kicked from the Board of Trade and hurried to Joliet; the man who hawks fictitious grain-receipts, borrows money on them, or sells them for cash, is but doing business according to the "general practice among all elevators."

The whole system is denounced by the Committee as marked with crimes in no wise morally distinguishable from larceny. The practice of lending grain belonging to other people is declared as intended to cover the purpose and afford the pretext for a wholesale and unrestrained violation of the entire Warehouse act of 1871. The Committee, who, by the way, deserve the highest praise, insist upon the stern enforcement of the law. They say:

> Public opinion must no longer be misled, and familiarity with past unauthorized shipments must in no wise be allowed to dull the public sense as to the true nature and tendency of such offenses. In every instance of such liberty, it must be borne in mind it is a breach of trust and a crime punishable by penal inflictions.
>
> If, in the course of events, it should appear in this respect that public law and public honesty can in no other manner be enforced, then, we should say, it would be high time that some such law-breaker should be made to experience the penalty of that law.

SOME CAMPAIGN PREDICTIONS.

Hard times have come. There is no doubt about that. The shrinkage of values, the loss of confidence, the slowness of collections, the discharge of laborers, the foreboding of a bad winter, all concomitants of a genuine financial crisis, are felt in a greater or less degree throughout the entire country. It is better here, worse there; the pall is everywhere. Capitalists are nervous and wary, merchants cautious and foreboding, workingmen pinched and apprehensive, and everybody forced to retrenchment. All this was talked about more than a year ago. It was the principal theme of discussion during the three months of active canvass prior to the last Presidential election. Politicians predicted that the crisis would come unless *they* were elected. Wise bankers warned the people against Greeley and the Great Panic. Conservative business men were made to apprehend hard times unless they averted it by their votes! All that has happened was foretold—*if* Mr. Greeley should be elected President. But Mr. Greeley was *not* elected,—on the contrary, he died,—and still the great financial crisis has come. What does it all mean? If Mr. Greeley had been elected and lived, we could have understood it. We should have heard throughout the length and breadth of the land the significant echo, "We told you so!" The Liberals would have gone about the land covered with sackcloth and ashes, beating their breasts and crying *Peccavi!* We should have known, then, that it was the election of Mr. Greeley which had brought ruin and desolation upon us. But how is it now? Gen. Grant was not only elected, but elected by an overwhelming numerical and financial majority. He entered upon his second term with his own chosen people about him, and a larger Republican majority in Congress than ever before. They have had their own way in all things, and have increased their salaries *ad libitum*. The great moral strength of the united capitalists has been with them. Why, then, all this trouble? We await a reply from some one of the oracles who foresaw the crisis and told us just how to avert it.

There could have been but two ways in which the election of Gen. Grant was to have averted the crisis. Either his election was to have the miraculous effect of restoring confidence in any financial and commercial condition, however unsound in itself; or, if not this, then his profound talents were expected to find a quick and adequate remedy for a panic.

The first hypothesis has proved to be incorrect, if, indeed, there is a crisis upon us, and we are not deceived by some mischievous prank of the ghost of the late Mr. Greeley. The re-election of Gen. Grant failed to accomplish what was promised of it. Among the very first to be capsized were the intimate friends of the President and those who had been most vociferous in their predictions that he alone could save the country from financial disaster. Mr. Jay Cooke was the first to lose confidence, although he was foremost among those who declared that confidence would be invulnerable in the event of Grant's election. Mr. Henry Clews was the next to lose confidence, though he presided over public meetings and led off with circulars, the burden of which was that Gen. Grant must be re-elected to save us from a panic. The loss of confidence then became wide-spread. It infected the very classes who felt assured that confidence *could not* be lost with Grant at the helm. Even the great Iron and Steel Association seem to have lost confidence, and, in point of fact, the entire constituency of rich men. The bricks that have tumbled have been mostly golden bricks that lay close to the United States Treasury, and ought to have kept warm by the contact. We are constrained to believe, therefore, much against our inclination, that the re-election of Gen. Grant has not sustained confidence so confidently as was confidently predicted by his confidential friends.

We must evidently fall back upon the second hypothesis. Now that the crisis has come, in spite of Grant's re-election, we must put our faith in the promise that his financial genius will rescue us from overwhelming disaster. Gen. Grant has everything his own way. When poor Mr. Greeley opened his mouth on the subject of specie payment, the whole continent trembled with fear and anxiety. Gen. Grant, on the other hand, may descant on expansion and contraction, the $44,000,000 "reserve," on silver payments, on convertible bonds, *etc.*, *etc.*, and the people are patient, still waiting for the promised relief. In the meantime, the Government revenues are falling off; the Syndicate has collapsed; the expenses of the Government are outrunning the receipts; the customs' revenue is declining so fast that there is a serious danger that there will not be gold enough in the Treasury to pay off the interest on the public debt after January. It is not at all unlikely that the Government will yet have to sell new bonds to pay interest on the old ones. Relying upon the assurances of John Sherman, O. P. Morton, Emery A. Storrs, and all the eminent statesmen in the Republican party, of Messrs. Jay Cooke and Henry Clews and their companions in bankruptcy, of the conservative moneyed classes of the country, all of whom told us that the only way to steer clear of a great crisis was to re-elect Grant, we now ask them: What are you going to do about *it?* Something is the matter. If it isn't a crisis, what is *it?* We were to have good times if Grant was re-elected, and we haven't got them. It is manifestly a mistake, but it is a dreadfully trying one. Something must be done, or else something else will happen. Wouldn't it be well to co[illegible]ss at the outset that, when you predicted a crisis in the ev[illegible] of Greeley's election, you didn't know what you were talking about? Confession is good for the soul, and since nothing you can do will avert or even arrest the grinding process now going on, it would be at least modest to admit that all the jargon about Greeley and the Great Panic was made up of either ignorance or fraud. We don't pretend that the election of Greeley would have made things any better. Do you still think it would have made them any worse?

THE WAR ON THE NATIONAL BANKS.

There is no doubt that a fire will be made all along the line, in the next Congress, at the National Banks. It will be demanded their monopoly of issuing circulating notes be broken up. It might be beneficial to the commercial interests of the country if the *monopoly* feature could be removed, though we have shown heretofore that it has never yet hurt anybody. But there is strong probability that the plan for removing the monopoly will be in the wrong direction. If, for instance, the National Currency act should be so amended as to prohibit the National Banks from issuing any circulating notes whatever, Congress might get the financial interests of the country into a worse muddle than ever. It would then be necessary to retire the outstanding circulation of the banks, and we see but three ways in which this could be done, viz.: (1) For the bankers to convert their bonds held by the Government as security for their circulation, and redeem their notes with the present volume of legal-tender; or (2) for the Government to undertake the same process on the part of the banks; or (3) for the Government to keep the bonds and issue a new batch of legal-tender equal to the amount of their outstanding circulation. In either of the first two cases, the retirement of the present volume of National Bank notes would be a contraction of the currency to the amount of $354,000,000, or about one-half of the whole currency of the country. It would be impracticable to attempt to do this in the present financial condition of the country. The third plan would be simply to substitute for $354,000,000 of currency, which is secured by a deposit of $400,000,000 United States bonds, and also by the entire National Banking capital of the country, a like amount of legal-tender, or irredeemable paper-money not secured at all. The amount of legal-tender could not be doubled without depreciating it very materially. As the case stands now, the National Bank circulation must be redeemed out of the present volume of legal-tender, or, if not in that, then in specie. The amount of legal-tenders outstanding is now over $360,000,000, including the recent incursion upon the so-called "reserve." So long as this legal-tender is irredeemable, we are $360,000,000 removed from a specie basis; if this amount be doubled, we shall be just twice as far removed. To retire the National Bank notes and substitute greenbacks in their place would be to depreciate the latter in a greater proportion than that of the increase, and to make the prospects for specie resumption more distant and obscure than they are now.

The main ground of objection to the law authorizing the National Banks to issue circulating notes is that they are unable to draw, as the people believe, double interest on their capital. Their notes are secured by the deposit of United States bonds to the amount of 115 per cent. They then draw 5 per cent interest on the bonds thus deposited, besides the 7 to 10 per cent interest which they are supposed to realize on the full amount of their circulation. If this were the actual condition of things, the National Banks would be earning from 12 to 15 per cent on their circulation, which is above the usual average rate of interest for the country. We showed in a former article, however, that the actual profit on circulation, over and above the average interest, is not more than 15 cents on $100. If this is the case, the country can well afford to lose it to enjoy the absolute security of the present law. The amount of the National Bank circulation is $354,000,000, while the amount of bonds deposited, to secure this circulation, is nearly $400,000,000. There are, therefore, $46,000,000 on which the National Banks draw only half as much interest as they could realize if the capital were actively employed. Besides this, the banks are required to keep a reserve of 25 per cent on their circulation. They are also required to pay a tax, which is for the general benefit of the country. The proportion of circulation to bonds is about $90 to $115, and the account really stands thus:

National Bank Circulation.

United States 5 per cent bond..	$115	Interest....	$5.00
		Gold prem.	.75
Currency issued on same	90		
Less legal reserve............	22		
Interest on..................	$68		6.80
			$12.55
Less tax 1 per cent on $90............			.90
			$11.65

Mortgage Loan.

10 per cent interest on $115..............	$11.50
Difference between the two investments.......	.15

At this rate, the loss to the people is only 15 cents on $100, which is not a loss if it be regarded as a compensation for the security conferred by the deposit of bonds. If, in order to save the 15 cents on every $100, the National Bank notes are retired and greenbacks substituted to the full amount, it is not at all unlikely that the doubling of the greenback circulation, without any plan for redeeming it, will put up the price of gold to a figure which will make specie resumption an impossibility in the lifetime of this generation.

It is pretty certain, nevertheless, that the next Congress will feel it incumbent on them to tinker the National Currency act, and, as it is a difficult matter to make the people understand that the banks do not derive an extortionate profit from their circulation, it is not unlikely that the retiring of this circulation will be determined upon. We do not believe that the banks will offer any serious resistance to such a raid. Nothing that Congress can do can disturb their capital, their deposits, or any part of their business which is really profitable. Their circulation is not a source of profit to any considerable extent, and we predict that they will not fight to retain it.

Among the Congressmen elected in Illinois last fall, was one J. G. Cannon, of Danville. Although he had not been in Congress before, he set himself up to justify the salary-grab as soon as it became a law, on the ground that Congressmen should be better paid. A most timely answer has been made to this by Mr. Jesse Harper, who was one of Cannon's most active supporters, and who now says:

> The salary of Congressmen was increased so as to give us better ability, it is said. Now as our present Congress were all elected as only $5,000 fellows, we ask them to resign so as to give us a chance to fill their places with $7,500 men. In our district there is J. G. Cannon, who is only a $5,000 gun. His range is not long enough for the money he costs. He knew he was only a $5,000 affair when he was elected, and he now knows we are paying for better talent. This is his own argument, and we ask him to retire so that a man $2,500 better than himself can take the place.

We fear that Mr. Cannon cannot be persuaded to accept this view of the case, though we are convinced that it is not open to controversy as to correctness.

END OF THE CANADA PACIFIC SCANDAL.

The great joust between the Macdonald Ministry and their opponents, in the Canadian Parliament, has come to an end. Sir John and his thirteen Cabinet officers are floored at last. The verdict of Canada is that official favor shown to individuals in consideration of money advanced to carry the elections is intolerable. It is to be hoped that we may learn something in the way of public morality, on this side of the line, from so conspicuous an example.

It will be remembered that Hugh Allan desired to obtain the charter and subsidies for building the Canada Pacific Railway, and that the Ministry agreed to give it to him provided he advanced them money enough to elect a Ministerial majority in the Parliament. The money was paid, the majority was secured, and the charter granted. When the facts were discovered, Parliament ordered an investigation. The Ministers and the Governor-General, sustained by the British Government, interposed to prevent this investigation, and had one made by their own appointees. When Parliament met, the Ministers presented the report of the Commissioners, but Parliament refused to accept it. For weeks the question was discussed, and, pending a motion of want of confidence and "severe censure," the Ministers resigned. Practically, the motion was carried and the Ministry dismissed. This action was taken by the very Parliament of whose members a large portion were elected by the money contributed by Sir Hugh Allan. Public abhorrence of bribery overpowered party allegiance and discipline, and the Parliament vindicated the national honor by driving the Ministers from office.

This victory of the Opposition is a remarkable one. The Macdonald party has been in power substantially for eighteen years. Sir John is, in many respects, the ablest man in the Dominion. He has been a successful Minister, and by his adroitness and ability has carried the Government through more than one serious crisis. He was one of the Joint High Commission which negotiated the treaty by which the Alabama claims and other difficulties between the United States and Great Britain were adjusted. The provisions of that treaty were very objectionable to many persons in Canada, and the opposition to it made a strong effort to defeat its ratification. The excitement was so great, and the stake so important, that the Ministry, in 1871, were compelled to resort to extraordinary efforts to secure a majority in Parliament. The Cabinet had refused to listen to Sir Hugh Allan's proposition to take the Pacific Railroad, and that gentleman undertook to defeat the Ministerial candidates in Lower Canada. Mr. Cartier, one of the Ministers, alarmed, made a written agreement that in consideration of the support of Allan, and the contribution of his money, the Government would give him the charter. Allan afterwards claimed to have advanced to the Ministers, for election purposes, over $350,000. The Parliament elected contained a large Ministerial majority, and it enacted all the legislation asked for by Allan, but it was stipulated that there should be no alliance with any capitalists or railroad in the United States. In endeavoring to get rid of his American friends and partners, Allan was altogether too garrulous in his explanations; and his correspondence on this subject with Mr. McMullen, of this city, furnished the latter with the materials for an explosion of the whole affair. The result is that the same Parliament in which the Ministers had such a large majority a year ago has now compelled them to resign under circumstances that cannot be regarded as other than disgraceful.

It remains to be seen how long the Opposition, which has succeeded under such circumstances, will hold together with sufficient tenacity to maintain the ascendancy. Its majority is very small. The old Ministerial party is under strong, vigilant, and experienced leaders. Canada is intensely Conservative, and it will require more than ordinary sagacity on the part of the new Ministers to preserve a majority in a House, where, upon the great question of bribery, they had only five more votes than their convicted antagonists.

NOTES OF THE ELECTIONS.

The Providence *Journal* (Senator Anthony) thinks the elections were "generally devoid of interest."

—The Hartford *Courant* (Gen. Jo Hawley) concludes that—

> There have been enough premonitory symptoms to make such a result in the present elections far from surprising. Nor is it, by any means, a matter for regret.

—Our Illinois exchanges come in radiant with flags, spread eagles, booming cannon, and display type. Even the Bloomington *Anti-Monopolist* sees victory ahead with the Republican majority in McLean County reduced from 2,506 to 173, and says in its head-lines:

> Hay-seed fills the air!—Old-liners badly befogged!—Fearful ravages of the potato-bug in Central Illinois!

And the Bloomington *Pantagraph* says:

> If the Republican banner here has been lowered *almost* to the ground, and in other Republican counties has been trailed in the dust of defeat, it is no great consolation to know, that we of Illinois appear to have come off as well as our comrades in some other States.

—Of the result in Livingston County, Ill., where the new party starts of with 1,200 majority against Grant's 1,800 of last year, the Pontiac *Sentinel* (Administration) says:

> We are beaten, routed, but neither disheartened or soured. We fail to see anything in the result to convince us that they were in the right and we in the wrong. We still believe that the Republican party now in possession of the Government will settle the questions of public policy in the right way before this party becomes a National one.

—Wayne County, in Southern Illinois, rolls up 1,500 majority for the Farmers' ticket, opposed by a ticket upon which the old-time Republican and Democratic managers were combined; and the Wayne County *Press* says:

> The election of Tuesday last established the fact that the Farmers' Movement in Wayne County is not unsubstantial delusion. It is a real, live, and powerful party—a party having a hold upon the better judgment of the masses of the people—a party formed in answer to wide-spread demands for governmental reformation and for resistance to all forms of monopolies. . . . . The Farmers' Movement, in its initial canvass in Wayne County, has won a glorious victory. Responsible and arduous duties rest upon the officers elect, and they owe it to the organization and to themselves to enter upon these duties with a determination to give the people no cause for complaint at this "new departure."

—The Bloomington *Pantagraph* (Administration) seeks to flatter itself with the idea that "This is the 'off-year' in politics;" "Next year there will be *more at stake*, and it is but reasonable [?] to expect that there will be a return to something like the usual Republican majorities." Does the *Pantagraph* so soon forget this one little "whereas" on which the whole movement is based, viz.:

> WHEREAS, The obliteration of all parties and party machinery is one of the great objects of this organization.

The farmers and their allies took all there was this year, just to get up an appetite for next year, when there will be "more at stake." The Administration and its allies should not be in any hurry for the coming of next year. It will come soon enough for them.

—If any Congressman shall rise in his place, this winter, and ask what the people of Illinois want, let some one of our delegation (Mr. Farwell, for instance,) answer:

> *First*—Due regard to the rights of the people; the abolishment of privileges; and such legislation, and such only, as metes out equal justice to all.
> *Second*—Economy in the administration of Government—county, State, and National.
> *Third*—Opposition to all rings, cliques, corporations, and combinations that are seeking to aggrandize the few at the expense of the many, by trickery, bribery, and extortion.
> *Fourth*—Purity in elections by the advocacy of a high standard of morality and individuality.
> *Fifth*—Strict integrity and prompt and personal attention to duty are imperatively demanded of all officials in return for suffrages.

Mr. Farwell can have any amount of these platforms, in various styles of expression. Then let Gen. John McNulta, the Congressman from Bloomington, send up to the Clerk's desk, to be read, the following extract from the Clinton *Register*, printed in his district, as showing what the people of Illinois do not want, viz.:

> HARD TIMES. Corn 22 cents per bushel.
> The President's salary $50,000 a year.
> Pork $2.20 per hundred.
> Congressmen's forward pay $625 per month.
> Laboring men turned out of employment at the commencement of winter.
> Railroad President's salary $10,000 per year.
> Taxes increased one-third.
> Harper a defaulter to the tune of $110,000.
> God help the poor; the Government protects the rich.
> Corruption among the Upper Tens—starvation among the Lower Millions.
> Let every laboring man and every business man of moderate means look upon this picture and then ask himself how far he is removed from being a pauper-slave; how long it will be before all the money powers of the country are concentrated in the hands of a few men; how long it will be before this country will be free other than in name.

—"We have met the enemy and we are theirs!" We borrow this quotation from the Democracy, because it is now applicable to our case. From all parts of the country where elections have been held, the Republicans have met with heavy losses; and although party papers and conventions have condemned the salary-grab and Credit Mobilier in unmeasured terms, the Republican party was in power, and the people think they should have prevented these swindles, and nothing short of repealing the salary-grab act, and retiring all of the "grabbers," including President Grant himself, will restore confidence among the people in the integrity of the party.—*Bureau County (Ill.) Republican.*

WASHINGTON.

The Small-Talk of the Capital—Gossip About Members of the Cabinet and Other Public Men—Overtures from the Office-Holders to the Liberal-Republican Senators—A Mint for Chicago—Consular Appointments.

Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

SOME PERSONAL GOSSIP.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 7.—Postmaster-General Creswell has received a present of $50,000 from Jacob Tome, his aunt's husband, a wealthy operator on the eastern shore of Maryland.

Richardson, Secretary of the Treasury, has just occupied an expensive residence upon their property.

Carl Schurz has come back from Europe well satisfied with the relative prosperity and discretion of America. He says that Austria is rotten, France haggard, Spain hopeless, and North Germany debauched with the sudden influx of money. Schurz left this morning for St. Louis.

Old Mr. Dent, the President's father-in-law is on his death-bed. His demise will have the effect of closing up the social festivities at the White House for the winter.

There are very few members of the impending Congress in the city.

Andrew Johnson has been closely closeted here for more than a fortnight. He has composed a vigorous reply to Judge Holt, and has read parts of the same to critical friends. Your correspondent called upon him to-day to get the points of his statement about the execution of Mrs. Surratt, and he said he would be somewhat delayed by the embarrassments thrown in the way as to obtaining an issue except in the old rebel circle. There is very little curiosity as to what he may have to say.

Gen. Belknap, who has been married almost daily by the correspondents, said to-day that he has been very much amused at the wedding items printed about him. He conveyed the impression that he should make no change for the present in his widower affairs.

THE LIBERAL SENATORS AND REPUBLICAN OFFICE-HOLDERS.

A review of the situation appears to indicate proffers of renewed consideration to the Liberal Republicans, Sumner, Schurz, etc., by the Regulars, in order to stave off a Bourbon reaction. Mr. Sumner retains no ill-feeling for any of his fellow Senators with whom he was embroiled, but persistently refuses to have any relations with the President.

CONSULAR APPOINTMENTS.

Maj.-Gen. Alfred Torbert, of Delaware, who has been sent to Paris as Consul-General, vice Meredith Reed, is a wealthy peach-grower of Delaware, who for some time commanded Sheridan's army in the Shenandoah Valley. He is regarded as a discreet officer, but his sympathies with the insurgents in Cuba have not recommended him to Secretary Fish and Sydney Webster, the Secretary's son-in-law, who is the American attorney for Spain.

Reed, also of a Delaware family, takes the place of Francis, editor of the Troy *Times*, at Athens.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 7.—J. Meredith Reed, at present Consul-General in Paris, has been promoted to be Minister Resident to Greece, vice J. M. Francis resigned. A. T. A. Torbert, at present Consul-General at Havana, has been promoted to be Consul-General at Paris, vice Reed promoted.

THE CHICAGO MINT.

The proposition to establish a mint at Chicago meets with favor among high officials here, who have a potent influence in the matter. The United States has but three mints—Philadelphia, San Francisco, and Carson. It is conceded that another must be established at an intermediate point between Carson and Philadelphia, and Chicago is admitted to be the place. The best equipped and most complete mint in the world is the new one at Australia. Next is that at San Francisco, and next at Philadelphia. Chicago will have an opportunity to improve upon them all, as improvements are constantly being made in mint machinery.

IMMIGRATION STATISTICS.

The total number of immigrants arrived during the quarter was 201,512, of whom 123,929 were males, and 77,584 females. Of the whole number, 138,304 landed at New York, 18,529 at San Francisco, 8,604 at Baltimore, 2,431 at Portland, and 1,038 at New Orleans. Nationalities—From England, 29,216; Ireland, 45,979; Scotland, 5,639; Wales, 473; Isle of Man, 2; Jersey Island, 11; total from British Isles, 81,320. From Germany, 61,157; Austria, 2,637; Sweden, 7,109; Norway, 10,904; Denmark, 3,482; Netherlands, 2,627.

THE TRANSPORTATION COMMITTEE.

The Senate Transportation Committee will meet here on the 17th, and then visit Georgia.

DAKOTA LAW.

Executive Interference with the Judiciary—An Obnoxious Member of the Supreme Court Sent to a New Field of Labor.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

YANKTON, D. T., Nov. 7.—Acting-Gov. Oscar Whitney has just issued a proclamation, reassigning the Judges of the Supreme Court, Judge L. H. Barnes being assigned to the Third and Judge Shannon to the Second Circuit. This is regarded as an unwarranted act of executive interference with the judiciary. This step grew out of the decision of Judge Barnes in relation to the Dakotah Southern Railroad bond question, and the temporary injunction granted by him, Gov. Burbank being at that time one of the Directors of the road, and the decision of the Judge being contrary to his wishes. The Judge, notwithstanding certain threats, acted in the premises in due accordance with law. Hence he is sent out of this district. Burbank, at the time of the decision, had threatened to remove Judge Barnes, but was informed that if he attempted to interfere with the action of the Court he would be arrested for contempt. A few days before court adjourned, Burbank slipped off East, and at the adjournment of Court, the 3d instant, Judge Barnes started to Wisconsin to bring on his family; and to-day Acting-Gov. Whitney, according to a previous agreement between him and Burbank, issued the proclamation reassigning the Judges.

SUICIDE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Nov. 7.—A few days ago a young man named Joseph Little, in Pre-emption, Ill., shot himself in the forehead while temporarily insane. He lingered along until last night, when he died at Bride Bluffs, Ill.

A man whose name is unknown, but who took passage at Leclaire, landed from the steamer Minnesota at Lansing on the night of the 2d inst., and was found dead in his hotel room the next morning, having poisoned himself.

TITUSVILLE, Nov. 7.—A colored man named Lou Williams started out gunning from Oil City this morning. His body was found shortly afterwards with a terrible gunshot wound near the temple. The gun was found near him, with both barrels discharged. It is thought that he committed suicide.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 7.—John Oley, aged 69, committed suicide to-day. The alleged cause was that life was a burden to himself and family, and death sweet, according to the Bible.

NEW BOSTON.

A City that Has Recently Been Built in Eastern Massachusetts—Special Care Taken to Prevent Large Fires—An Anniversary Occasion Next Sunday—The Insurance Companies and Their Losses.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 7.—The ceremonies here on the anniversary of the great fire will not be remarkable in interest, the City Government being disposed to make no demonstration that will seem extravagant in view of the unsettled condition of business interests. The papers will publish a full resume of the progress of rebuilding, and of the improvements which have been effected, with an account of the condition of the various interests affected by the calamity. The following are some of the notable facts that will be brought out in this way. The city's wealth has been increasing at a rate never before known until to-day. In one year from the fire, not only has the enormously large loss of $75,000,000 been made up, but the valuation shows an increase over that of last year of something like $11,000,000, and on the 1st of January next, the New England metropolis will, with its new acquisition, show a population of over 300,000, and a valuation hard upon $800,000,000, while New York, with three times the population, is in valuation only $300,000,000 ahead; and though, during the year, the city has been subjected to extraordinary expenses in carrying out the street improvements in the burnt district, other improvements decided upon before the fire have not been delayed, but, on the contrary, have been prosecuted vigorously. We have, moreover, taken care of the needy, the sufferers by the fire, and a surplus of $40,000 still remains from the relief fund. The portion of the city destroyed has been rebuilt entirely with home capital, not a dollar having been borrowed from abroad. To use a homely phrase, we have "paddled our own canoe," and, in the words of the New York *Nation*, "Boston stands forth to-day as the most prosperous city in the country."

About three-fourths of the new buildings have flat roofs, and the remaining one-fourth are Mansard, there being few pitch roofs. The new Mansard roofs are not the perilous ones of old, which hurry along the work of destruction to so great an extent. The Mansards which now cap so many of the rebuilt structures are fully as safe as the flat roofs, every precaution being taken to make them secure against fire. Many of them are entirely of iron, while a style that is now popular is to construct the upright part of the Mansard of brick and to cover this with slate or metal. None of the new buildings erected thus far are absolutely fire-proof, the great cost of such structures precluding such construction for ordinary mercantile edifices; but several banking and insurance buildings are contemplated which will be thoroughly fire-proof, though, owing to the extreme care that has to be taken in planning such structures, progress must necessarily be slow.

There were 776 buildings destroyed in the great fire. When the entire district is restored the number of buildings will be much smaller than the original, owing to the taking of land for street-improvement, and to the fact that many of the new structures cover ground occupied by several buildings before.

One of the most important, and on the whole the most gratifying results of the fire, is to be found in the speedy settlement of the insurance losses. Of the $54,000,000 of insurance within the burnt district, a little over 66 per cent has been paid, and that this ratio is very largely in excess of that realized in the Chicago calamity is a fact of which Bostonians may well be proud. One hundred and ninety-two companies were doing business in Boston in November of last year. For some days the wildest rumors prevailed everywhere in regard to the standing of some of the home and foreign companies, and it was not until the Hon. Julius L. Clark, and the other members of the State Insurance Department, came to the front with facts and figures obtained from trustworthy sources, that confidence was again established.

A singular coincidence of the Chicago and Boston fires should not be overlooked. Of the companies involved in the fire in the first named city, 106 were doing business in Massachusetts, and their reported losses footed up, in round numbers, $56,000,000. The 192 companies involved in the Boston fire lost easily the same amount, the average ratio of losses varying but a fraction from 37 per cent. The revised list of losses of fifty-seven Massachusetts companies by the fire of November last aggregate nearly $35,500,000, in sums ranging from $425 of the Dedham Mutual—having only that small amount at risk—up to nearly $2,820,000, to which amount the Merchants', of Boston, suddenly found itself liable. The assets of these companies amounted to $23,500,000, thus showing a deficit of nearly 34 per cent. Of the twenty-six Massachusetts companies compelled to close their doors, four were conducted on the mutual principle and twenty-two on the joint-stock principle, so that there were only eleven survivors of the latter class.

It is a matter of congratulation that the Receivers appointed by the Courts have succeeded so well as they have in the cases of the companies mentioned; for a persistent attempt was made by interested parties to defeat the authority of the Commonwealth by filing petitions in bankruptcy before the United States District Court; and, but for the prompt amendment of the Bankrupt law by Congress, a very disastrous state of affairs would have resulted therefrom. The affairs of the companies are now fully wound up, the Court having decided upon the amount due the Receivers and the final dividend due the insured. In the case of the Lawrence Company, a further dividend of ½ of 1 per cent is ordered to be made in addition to the two dividends already paid, while the Tremont Company pays its last dividend of 6 1-10 per cent. The affairs of the Suffolk Company are also wound up, but it does not appear that there is more money on hand than is needed to compensate the Receivers. The dividends declared range from 20 to 75 per cent, amounting in the aggregate to nearly 33 per cent of ascertained liabilities, with a probability of further increase. The Bay State and the Massachusetts are both expecting to swell their dividends as soon as their affairs get settled. No less than forty-six companies have disappeared from the field during the year, but their places have been taken by fifty-four others, fifteen of them home companies, and thirty-nine from other States and countries. Fifteen companies have taken advantage of the provisions of the General Insurance law, passed at the special session of the Legislature in 1872. Eleven of them are reorganizations of old companies, with a slight change of name from those which went into the hands of Receivers. Four companies are new organizations, ten are joint-stock companies, and five are mutuals. Of the nineteen companies of other States that have withdrawn, the majority are from New York and Cleveland, O.

THE NEW FIRE COMMISSIONERS.

The Mayor to-day appointed the new Board of Fire Commissioners, and they will come into office on the anniversary of the great fire. They are Alfred P. Rockwell, David Chamberlain, and Timothy T. Sawyer,—all good men. Rockwell is a resident of Connecticut, a graduate of Yale College, and for some time connected with the Institute of Technology. He served under Gen. Hawley as Colonel of the Sixth Connecticut, who speaks of him as the pride of the State. He resigns a Professorship in the Sheffield Scientific School to come to Boston to take his new position. David Chamberlain is the present Inspector of Buildings, and has been a prominent member of the Board of Engineers in past years. Mr. Sawyer was once Mayor of Charlestown, and is at present President of the Mystic Water Board. He made his money in the ice firm of Gage, Hittinger & Co.

The city pays the Commissioners each $4,000 a year. They will have supreme charge of the Fire Department, purchase supplies, and furnish everything connected with the Department. They will immediately make a change in the head of the Department, establish a Fire Patrol, and make arrangements for having a systematic service from the police in case of fires.

UTAH ITEMS.

SALT LAKE, Nov. 7.—Large quantities of ore for shipment, as it cannot be moved for want of cars.

Vast deposits of iron and coal have been discovered near St. George, in the southern part of this Territory.

CANADA.

List of Members of the New Cabinet.

Sir John Macdonald to Lead the New Opposition.

Speech of the Governor-General on the Prorogation of Parliament.

The Conservative Party Rapidly Breaking Up.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE NEW CABINET.

OTTAWA, Ont., Nov. 7.—The new Reform Administration having been constructed, the Ministers were sworn in to-day. The first meeting of the Privy Council was held at noon. The following constitute the Cabinet at present: Ontario—Mackenzie, Premier and Minister of Public Works; Blake, without a portfolio; Christie, Senator, Secretary of State; Cartwright, Minister of Finance; D. A. Macdonald, Postmaster-General. Quebec—Gen. Dorion, Minister of Justice; Letellier de St. Just, Senator, Agriculture and Immigration; Fournier, Inland Revenue; one seat still vacant. New Brunswick—A. J. Smith, Marine and Fisheries; Isaac Burpee, Customs. Nova Scotia — Coffin, Receiver-General; Ross, President of the Council and pro tem. Minister of Militia. Prince Edward's Island—Laird, Minister of the Interior. The position of Minister of Militia is still unfilled.

The Hon. R. W. Scott, Commissioner of Crown Lands for the Province of Ontario, has tendered his resignation to the Lieutenant-Governor and accepted a seat this afternoon in the Dominion Council without a portfolio. It is probable that some slight changes as to office may yet take place.

BOUGHT WITH OFFICES.

It has now come to be well understood why the Hon. Mr. Tilly, member of the Macdonald Government, said he would stand or fall with the Government, for the reason that he then had a promise of an appointment as Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick, which he has since received. Crawford, member of Parliament from Toronto, has divulged the reason he stood firm by the Government, inasmuch as he has been appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario. These appointments, as well as those just filled by a number of Ministerialists, were only made an hour or two before Sir John announced on the floor of the Chamber that Lord Dufferin had accepted the resignation of the Ministry. This conduct, as might be naturally supposed, gives rise to much indignation throughout the country.

A NEW ADJUSTMENT OF PARTIES.

Sir John has been chosen leader of the new Opposition at a caucus of the party. Several Conservatives who hitherto supported the Macdonald Government have given assurance of their support to Mackenzie's Government.

SIR JOHN'S FALL.

The feeling prevails that Sir John has fallen, politically, never to rise again. Evidences are not wanting to convince an intelligent public that the Conservative party is rapidly breaking up, owing to the peculiar circumstances of the case at the present time.

PARLIAMENT PROROGUED.

The Governor-General came down to the House this afternoon and prorogued the same. The Ministers chosen from the House will, before Parliament is again summoned, return to the country for re-election.

[To the Associated Press.]

OTTAWA, Ont., Nov. 7.—Parliament assembled at 3 o'clock to-day. The Hon. L. P. Hallon announced the names of the members of the new Cabinet, after which the Governor-General delivered the following speech from the throne:

In consequence of the resignation of my late Ministers during the debate on the address, I have called a fresh administration to my council. A large number of seats in the House of Commons having thus become vacant, I have decided, with due regard to the circumstances of the case, that it will be most convenient in the interests of public business to prorogue this Parliament.

Prorogation was entirely unexpected. Lord Dufferin came to the Parliament House in his own carriage, without escort or guard of honor. Very few people were present outside the House, and the proceedings only lasted a few minutes.

CRIME.

Impeachment-Trial of the Treasurer of Fort Wayne, Ind.—The Common Council Sitting as a Court—An All-Night Session, and Great Excitement.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Nov. 7.—The impeachment trial of John A. Droegmeyer, City Treasurer, was resumed before the Common Council this evening. The Council-chamber was densely packed by interested spectators, notwithstanding the heavy rain falling. Judge Morris presented the answer of the defendant to the charges made against him. It was quite long. It claimed that the Council had never fixed the amount of his bond, and that he was ready at any time that the amount should be fixed on according to law to give his bond; and, owing to the Council failing to set the amount of the bond, he now claims that he holds the office under his first term, no successor having been appointed.

Mr. Bell, for the city, made a denial of the answers.

Considerable discussion took place at this point as to the Council's taking oath to try the case according to the law and the evidence. It was finally agreed to proceed without taking oath.

The evidence against the defendant is gathered under several heads:

First—It is charged that Droegmeyer, for the purpose of deceiving the Council, presented a forged bond.

Second—The charge was, that he had acted as Treasurer without an official bond.

Third—That he had failed to make reports as ordered by law; and

Fourth—That he was incompetent.

Judge Morris, for the defense, denied the charges, and claimed that the Council had failed to perform their duty in not fixing the amount of Droegmyer's bond; and that he (Droegmyer), owing to the failure of the Council in this respect, had acted under his election of '71 and not that of '73.

THE PROSECUTION

then called on John Godwin, City Clerk, Charles Brackinridge, E. A. Horton, Mr. Metman, Mr. Yergings, Enoch Gealars, and Julius Kabisch, who were duly sworn.

Mr. Godwin testified that he had acted as City Clerk since Oct. 8. The fraudulent bond was shown, and he testified that it was found in his office by the Finance Committee. He was asked what the conversation was at the time he was told to procure Droegmyer's bond. He answered that he replied to the Committee that he "did not know where it was," and he was not present when it was found, being in the outer office. A record of the bond was then called for, and produced by the City Clerk.

Mr. Horton was next called and shown the fraudulent bond, and testified to its being found in a pigeon-hole. Mr. Droegmyer was present, and was asked if that was his bond. He (Droegmyer) answered, "Yes."

The forged bond was then offered. The defence objected to the bond being accepted as evidence, and was shown the Council-record. The bond was then offered; and, the defence still objecting, the record was admitted.

Mike Hoolagian, Clerk, stated that he noticed that Mr. Taylor's name on the bond was before Droegmyer, and placed the latter at the head in the record. The defence asked whose name he wrote in the record first, and he answered: Droegmyer, and Taylor second.

The Finance Committee was called on by the prosecution, and the defence objected, claiming that they, being Judges in this case, could not testify. The ayes and nays were called for, and there were no nays. Mr. McCulloch testified that he was present when the bond was found. He gave testimony in accordance with that former witnesses as to the finding of the bond; and testified further that a Mr. Drogmeyer stated, at one time, that he had failed to obtain all of the signatures appended, but that the gentlemen were perfectly willing to go on the bond.

Mr. Morgan testified that the defendant never made out his reports as required by law, but was always two or three months behind.

Mike Hoolegan, Clerk, was recalled to testify as to the conspiracy between the City Clerk and Droegmyer to have been the fraudulent bond accepted and approved by the Common Council. The question was asked, "Did Mr. Freeman tell you to place Mr. Droegmyer's name first on the bond?" To which the answer was returned, "Yes."

Mr. Brackenridge was next called. He said that Mr. Droegmyer complained that he could not get signers to his bond.

Julius Kabisch (sworn) testified that he did sign Droegmyer's first bond, but not the fraudulent one. Being cross-examined, he did not know how long it was since he signed the bond.

Other gentlemen, whose names appear on the bond, testified that they had signed the first bond, but none since. The prosecution then rested its case.

THE DEFENSE

then asked to have the case dismissed. A motion was made to remain until the case ended, which carried. The case for the defense will hardly be finished before daylight, as there are a great number of witnesses to testify.

A Citizen of Portland, Ind., Stabbed and Horribly Outraged—The Victim Reticent as to the Perpetrators of the Deed.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PORTLAND, Ind., Nov. 7.—This morning, about 2 o'clock, some person or persons entered the back room of Huey & Coffmann's harness shop, where William J. Huey, one of the proprietors, was sleeping. After stabbing him in the neck and committing a fiendish outrage upon his person, the ruffian or ruffians robbed and left him for dead. This morning, when the proprietor of the store adjoining was building a fire, he heard a noise, and went and found Mr. Huey in bed, weltering in his blood. An alarm was at once given, but as yet no clue to this most mysterious affair has been found. The victim is lying in a very critical condition. He is a highly respectable citizen, and public indignation is aroused to the highest pitch.

LATER—8 p. m.—The man who was brutally outraged here this morning, is now sensible, and the doctors have strong hopes of saving his life. He will not say much about the affair, and knows more than he will tell. He says he received a letter a few days since telling him he would never marry a certain woman to whom he is now engaged; that his life would be taken if no other means would prevent.

Not a Murder.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 7.—The reported murder at Fort Erie, Wednesday night, turns out to be nothing more than a sudden death from intemperance. Mrs. William J. Beals got intoxicated, and, after a boisterous night, went to bed and died there. The neighbors thereupon circulated the story that Mr. Beals killed her. The reputation of the man is good.

Post-Office Money-Order Forger.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 7.—Albert Lemon was to-day convicted, in the United States Court, of forging a receipt to a Post-Office money-order.

The Tragedy at Lanark, Ark.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Nov. 7.—The tragedy reported in Lanark, Bradley County, last night, has created intense excitement. It appears that one of the Eagles was employed in the capacity of a Constable. He had writs for the arrest of the two negro hog thieves. On coming up with them, they refused to surrender, and, as the Constable's posse dismounted, they were fired upon by a band of negroes in ambush, killing all three of the Eagles and severely wounding Sullivan. Dock Gray was the only one of the posse unhurt. On his escape he returned to Lanark and reported the particulars, when the Sheriff of Bradley County summoned a posse of fifty men, and went to the place of the terrible deed. He arrived there at 11 o'clock at night, and found the bodies with no one near. They had been robbed of their guns, jewelry, horses, and equipments. The bodies were removed to Lanark to-day, where the inquest is being held. The Sheriff of Lanark, accompanied by the Hon. J. P. Eagle, Representative from Lanark, where his kinsmen were killed, arrived in the city this evening, and laid all the facts before the Governor. The Sheriff of Pulaski sent out a posse of ten men to-day to effect the arrest of the murderers, but nothing has been heard from them.

Bold Attempt at Bank Robbery.

WILMINGTON, Del., Nov. 7.—Great excitement was created this evening by an alarm proceeding from the residence of the Cashier of the Bank of Delaware, in this city, caused by an attempt of five masked men to gag and bind the family of the Cashier, with a view to robbing the bank. The men gained admittance to the house by stratagem, seized the Cashier, handcuffed and threw him on the floor. They then proceeded to the dining-room, where the ladies were at tea, and with drawn pistols enforced silence. One of the ladies escaping, gave the alarm, two of the police arriving in time to see the burglars escaping. Chase was given, and one of the police gained upon the retreating gang. Shots were exchanged without effect, when one of the robbers suddenly stopped and allowed the officer to get near him. He then dealt him a murderous blow and the officer fell senseless, seriously wounded in the head. The robbers so far have evaded arrest.

Arrested on a Charge of Forgery.

TITUSVILLE, Pa., Nov. 7.—J. K. Turner, formerly a practicing lawyer in this city, who was arrested some two years ago and convicted of forging pension papers, and sentenced to fourteen years in the Western Penitentiary, and who was recently pardoned by the President, was re-arrested here to-day on a bench warrant issued by the United States Court, and taken to Pittsburgh to answer to another indictment of forgery, growing out of this same affair, but on which he was never specifically tried. The pardon was granted on account of his declining health, in view of which this action is generally regarded as being very severe.

An Ex-Governor of Nebraska Indicted for Malfeasance in Office.

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 7.—Ex-Gov. James has been indicted by the Grand Jury of Lancaster County. He is accused of appropriating to his own use $3,000 belonging to the State which he received while Governor. Another count in the indictment charges him with appropriating money realized from the sale of stone in the old Insane Asylum.

An Affray in Henry County, Mo., Results in the Death of Both Persons Concerned.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 7.—A quarrel growing out of an old feud between George Hopkins and Mr. Bailey, of Brawnerton, Henry County, Mo., on Wednesday night, resulted in the killing of Hopkins, and the inflicting of a mortal wound upon Bailey. Both of the persons concerned are highly respectable citizens, Hopkins being the Public Administrator of the county.

Suit to Recover for False Imprisonment.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—John Buchty, proprietor of the cutlery factory in this city, has commenced a suit against the Brooklyn detectives for false arrest and imprisonment, which was accomplished by false information furnished them by the notorious Lucette Myers, charging him with complicity in the Goodrich murder.

An Incendiary Caught in the Act.

ONEIDA, N. Y., Nov. 7—A man was caught at Canastota to-night in the act of setting fire to a house. He is supposed to be the man who fired the village before. There is great excitement among the people, and it is feared he cannot be protected from their indignation.

Heavy Train-Robbery.

SALT LAKE, Nov. 7.—Evans Rogers and wife discovered, on their arrival here last night from the East, that they had been robbed of $2,700 in gold. There is said to be a regular system of robbing railway trains to Ogden.

New York Criminal Matters.

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—At the trial of the detectives to-day, the Council to the Corporation gave his opinion that McDonald, the Bank of England forger, being convicted of felony, his affidavits cannot be taken into consideration.

Indicted for Murder.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—The Grand Jury of Suffolk County, Long Island, to-day found indictments against several parties for the murder of Charles G. Kelsey, only one of whom, Rudolph Sammis, has been arrested.

The Udderzook Case.

WESTCHESTER, Pa., Nov. 8.—In the trial of Udderzook for the murder of Goss, the case was given to the jury at 4:45 p. m. to-day.

Death of a Seducer.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 7.—Young Donald, who was shot by McArravay for seducing the latter's sister, died this morning.

THE CAIRO KIDNAPPING FARCE.

CAIRO, Ill., Nov. 7.—Drummond and Morrison, charged with the abducting of the Watkins girl, were examined to-day and discharged for want of evidence to justify their detention. The fact that the girl voluntarily returned to the boat with the accused after their release indicates that her story is a fabrication.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Nov. 7.—The character of the girl Watkin, alleged to have been abducted from here last Saturday, gives the impression that she was a willing captive. She is from Portsmouth, Ohio, and has lived here occasionally for a year, most of the time with people of a doubtful character.

POLITICAL.

The Expulsion of Oliver Charlick from the Tammany Hall Association—The Proceeding Inconsiderate, and in Some Respects Unjust.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—The summary, unexpected, and, in some respects, unjust expulsion last evening of Police Commissioner Oliver Carlick from the Tammany Hall General Committee, has been much discussed to-day among all classes in the city. Let the proof of the man's guilt be as strong as it may, it was obviously doing him an injustice to condemn him without affording him an opportunity to say anything in his own defense. The majority of the Tammany men approve his removal from the roll; but a few of the more thoughtful say he should have been allowed a hearing. In response to the question of the reporter of the New York *Tribune* regarding the charges against him, Commissioner Charlick said to-day that he cared very little for the action of the Committee. He had not attended a meeting of that organization for more than a year past. He was made a member of the Committee without solicitation on his part. It was his opinion that his character would compare favorably with those of John Morrisey, Gen. Spinola, or Judge Ledwith. The opposition of the latter was because he (Charlick) had not procured from the Mayor his nomination as a Police-Justice. He would meet the charges that he had appointed thieves and repeaters as Inspectors of Election in his way and in good time. As a Democrat he was assigned by the Board to look after the character of the Democratic Inspectors of Election. It was impossible to appoint 1,600 of these without placing some bad men among them. But, knowingly, he had not appointed an improper person. Only about six changes were made after the list was completed. There were doubtless individual attempts to cheat in a few instances, as there are at every election. He could not expect to please both parties. In nearly every election district throughout the city there were nine Tammany Inspectors to one Apollo Hall inspector. In the Eighteenth District, about which so much had been said, wherein lived John Kelly, Richard Croker, and Senator O'Brien, he had exercised discretion in the selection of Inspectors. Even there, Tammany was allowed a majority of Inspectors. He appointed no Inspector in the interest of any candidate for election.

The Governor-Elect of Wisconsin.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Nov. 7.—Governor-elect Taylor is confined to his house by illness, and will not be present at the jollification to be held by his friends to-morrow night here, or in Milwaukee as announced.

New York State Grange Patrons of Husbandry.

BINGHAMTON, Nov. 7.—A State Grange of Patrons of Husbandry is being organized at Syracuse by O. B. Bieman, of Iowa, General Deputy-at-Large. Representatives are present from all parts of the State.

A Grange Organized in Elizabeth, N. J.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Nov. 7.—A subordinate Grange was organized in this city last night.

LEGAL MATTERS.

The Duncan Will Case in Calhoun County, Mich.—Bishop Simpson, of the Methodist Church, on the Stand.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., Nov. 7.—Some important witnesses were sworn yesterday in the Duncan will case at Marshall. Among them were William Wilson, legatee to the amount of $10,000, who is a harness-maker of Plummer, Pa.; James Long, of Philadelphia, legatee for $30,000; and Bishop Simpson, also of Philadelphia, legatee for $40,000.

The Rev. Mr. Dougherty, of Albion, was recalled on cross-examination. He had the night previous visited Battle Creek to ascertain facts relating to Mr. Duncan; he wanted justice done, hence his interest in the trial.

The Revs. Mr. Carl and Buell, Methodist ministers, the latter formerly from this city, together with several other witnesses, were sworn. The Rev. Mr. Buell's testimony related to Mr. Duncan's agreements to aid the Methodist Church in this city in '69 and '70. He then saw nothing to indicate a weakness in Mr. Duncan's memory.

Mr. Drake, a merchant of Plummer, also testified to Mr. Duncan's business ability, and to the latter's promise to procure means to build a nice church in Plummer, in place of the one then partly built. The question whether he had heard Mr. Duncan speak of assisting his brothers, asked by Mr. Lathrop, was objected to by Mr. Pond, and a warm discussion took place. Mr. Drake finally stated that Mr. Duncan did once inform him of passing over by check $10,000 to his brother William.

Bishop Simpson, being sworn, said he believed Mr. Duncan to have been a man of average mind. He was a near friend to Mr. Duncan, and never saw any change in him from the first to the last of his acquaintance. He knew nothing of the will at the time of the testator's death. Mr. Duncan had once signified his intention of entering the ministry, but was advised by the Bishop to assist some literary institution. The Bishop once received a letter from Mr. Duncan, who said he preferred to give his money to Sunday-schools and poor churches. On cross-examination, the Bishop said that he received a salary of $4,500. He had once received from Mr. Duncan $5,000, another time $1,000, and another time $100.

James Long testified to the friendly relations between himself and Mr. Duncan. He heard of testator's death by telegram from James Lindsay; received a letter previously from the Rev. Robinson Scott, relative to Mr. Duncan's illness, but his answer to Mr. Scott's letter could not have reached Ireland before Mr. Duncan's death. Mr. Long also testified that he knew nothing of the will until after the death of testator. He did not know of any defect in Mr. Duncan's memory, but thought him a safe, prudent business-man. He once heard Mr. Duncan concede that Bishop Simpson was his best friend.

The trial is progressing finely, and the witnesses are being rapidly sworn. The minor testimony is to the effect that Mr. Duncan was a usually sound man; but the statement, which is general among the Methodist brethren, that Mr. Duncan never complained of the difficulty with his head, conflicts somewhat with the previous testimony.

A Verdict of $500 Against a Railroad Company for Breach of Contract.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 7.—At the September term of the Superior Court, Mrs. J. H. Tomlinson obtained a verdict of $1,800 against the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railroad, for damages sustained in being carried one-half mile beyond Clermont, to which station she had purchased a ticket, the conductor in charge refusing to transfer her back to the station. The Court granted a new trial on the ground of excessive damages. The second trial, which has just concluded, resulted in the jury finding for the plaintiff in the sum of $500.

Alleged Infringement.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Nov. 7.—The Goodyear Dental Vulcanite Company to-day obtained a temporary injunction in the United States Court here to-day against thirteen dentists for alleged infringing.

CASUALTIES.

Run Over and Killed.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Nov. 7.—A brakeman on a coal-train, named W. P. Brown, was knocked down between the cars and run over. His body was horribly mangled.

Serious Accident to a Bridge-Builder.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 7.—Mr. A. D. Roberts, the master bridge-builder on the Gilman, Clinton & Springfield Railroad, fell to-day from a trestle-bridge, a distance of forty feet, to the ground, breaking one leg and shivering the bone for six or eight inches. He also received other injuries, and it is feared that he has been injured internally and seriously. He was taken to Clinton, where he lives. His recovery is doubtful.

Killed by the Cars.

MCGREGOR, Ia., Nov. 5.—The Norwegian who was killed at Conover, Ia., by a train of cars passing over him, last Wednesday, was named Andrew Mouster. At the time of his death he was intoxicated.

SCUTTLED AND ABANDONED.

HALIFAX, N. S., Nov. 7.—The Cunard steamer Abyssinian yesterday fell in with the ship Richard Robinson, from New York for Europe, with a cargo of cotton, oil, oil cake, &c., abandoned about 200 miles off Halifax. The Abyssinian towed her to the mouth of this harbor to-day, and put a third officer and five men on board, then proceeded on her voyage. The officer and men came ashore at Camperdown, and telegraphed to this city for assistance. A tug was sent down and towed the wreck up. The decks were strewn with chain shot, empty bottles, guns, and debris generally, which showed that the vessel had been scuttled. There were several feet of water in her hold.

FIRES.

A Large Livery-Stable in St. Louis Burned; Loss, Nearly $100,000.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 7.—The extensive livery-stable of James H. Thornton, Nos. 310, 312, and 314 Walnut street, and Nos. 109 and 111 Third street, caught fire at 10:30 o'clock to-night, and was almost totally destroyed. All the horses and carriages were saved, but a large lot of buggies, sleighs, harness, and other property burned. The whole establishment, including the building, was valued at $100,000. The stock was insured for $20,000, but names of the companies cannot be given to-night. The building, which was owned by Thornton & Pierce, was insured for $48,500, as follows: Washington Mutual and North St. Louis Mutual, $5,000 each; Fire and Marine, Springfield, $2,500; Insurance Company of North America, $6,000; Ætna, of Hartford, Franklin, of Philadelphia, and Hartford, of Hartford, $5,000 each; North British and Mercantile, $10,000; Standard, of New York, and Orient, of Hartford, $2,500 each.

At Evansville, Ind.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Nov. 7.—The Ellis Canal Mills were burned at 1 o'clock this morning. Loss, $20,000. Insurance, $12,000: In the Germania, of Indianapolis, $6,000, and $1,000 each in the West Chester, of New York; Merchants', of Newark, N.J.; Lancaster, of Lancaster, Pa.; Globe, of Chicago; Allemania, of Cleveland; and Great Western, of New Orleans.

MISTAKEN FOR A BURGLAR.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 7.—At 1 o'clock yesterday morning a young man named Henderson, on his way home from a night's carouse, stopped at the house of Widow Lavine and demanded admittance. She fired a pistol through the window, wounding him so that he died in a few minutes.

ALBANY LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 7.—BEEVES—The ruling of the market thus far has been tame and unsatisfactory to dealers. Yesterday the market opened with a moderate attendance, and very little business was done. To-day the attendance was small, and sales slow, amounting to 900 head, considerably below the average. But few from Brighton and no dealers from New York have yet arrived. The ruling of the market is full ½c per lb below last week. Receipts number 385 car-loads, the smallest number received here in many months. The average quality is a trifle better than last week.

RECEIPTS—For this week—Beeves, 6,545; sheep, 5,600; hogs, 75,200; horses, 64.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—The demand for sheep and lambs is merely nominal and the market exceedingly dull and depressed. Sales thus far amount to 3 car-loads, which go East. The market ruled ¼c per lb lower than last week. Sheep, 4@5½c per lb, and lambs 5@6½c.

KANSAS CITY LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 7.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,273; shipments, 344. Little is doing, and buyers are off. Prices are unchanged. Quotations are: Wintered Texas, $2.30@3.50; through Texan packing steers, $1.65; do stock steers, $1.40@1.70; good Texas cows, $1.65.

HOGS—Light inquiry at 3@3½c.

MARINE.

Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED............Nov. 7.

Stmr Muskegon, Muskegon, sundries.
Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, sundries.
Prop B. F. Wade, Port Huron, sundries.
Schr G. P. Ward, White Lake, lumber.
Schr Rob Roy, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Radical, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop Ira Chaffee, Saugatuck, lumber.
Schr Gesine, White Lake, lumber.
Schr Abigail, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr J. F. Tracey, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Peoria, Manistee, lumber.
Schr A. Plugger, Holland, staves.
Scow Spray, Holland, staves.
Scow Cousin Mary, South Haven, wood.
Schr Kate E. Howard, Saugatuck, wood.
Schr America, Oswego, coal.
Prop Annie Young, Erie, coal.
Schr O. M. Bond, Oswego, coal.
Schr D. R. Martin, Elk Rapids, sundries.
Schr J. Bigler, Bay City, salt.
Schr G. Barber, Pere Marquette, lumber.
Schr J. A. Holmes, Ludington, lumber.
Schr C. Harrison, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Barbarian, Muskegon, lumber.

CLEARED............Nov. 7.

Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, 40 kegs beer, and sundries.
Schr L. McDonald, Manistee, 1,000 bu corn.
Schr Golden Fleece, Cleveland, 40,000 bu oats.
Prop Roanoke, Buffalo, 13,200 bu wheat, 3,000 brls flour.
Schr Wm. J. Preston, Kingston, 16,458 bu corn.
Schr James Platt, Buffalo, 22,500 bu corn.
Scow S. P. Wilson, South Haven, 30 cords stone.
Schr Hattie Fisher, Bailey's Harbor, 20 brls pork, 4 brls beef, 14 tons feed, and sundries.
Schr Ardent, White Lake, 750 bu oats, 500 bu corn, 25 brls flour, 10 brls pork, and sundries.
Schr William Smith, South Haven, 1,400 bu oats, 10 brls oil, and sundries.
Scow Milton, White Lake, 3,000 bu oats, 10 brls pork, and sundries.
Prop Ira Chaffee, Saugatuck, 1,000 hides, and sundries.

NIGHT CLEARANCES.

Stmr Muskegon, Grand Haven, 70 bbls pork, 50 brls flour, 30 brls oil, 120 bxs cheese, and sundries.
Steam barge Lothair, Montreal, 100 brls pork, 17,119 bu wheat.
Schr Hattie Wells, Ogdensburg, 19,400 bu corn.
Schr Thistle, Cleveland, 24,655 bu corn.
Schr Anglo Saxon, Buffalo, 21,500 bu corn.
Prop B. F. Wade, Port Huron, 11,057 bu corn, 600 brls flour, and sundries.

Lake Freights

were dull and lower; quoted at 6½c for corn to Buffalo, and 12½c to Ogdensburgh. The engagements were: To Buffalo—Schr Sandusky, corn at 6½c. To Ogdensburgh—Schr G. A. Norris, corn at 12½c; prop Philadelphia, wheat through to Boston via Buffalo. Total, 3; capacity equal to 40,000 bu wheat and 70,000 bu corn. The schr A. G. Morey was taken in the afternoon for corn to Buffalo on private terms, and the schr E. Harmon for oats to Cleveland at 5c. Capacity about 18,000 bu corn and 21,000 bu oats.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 7.—PASSED UP—Props Toledo, Badger State, Fisk, East, Rocket, Belle, Cross and barges, Forest City and barges, Salina and barges, Prindiville and barges; bark Watson; schrs Sweetheart, J. R. Noyes, Mary Perew, Hartford, Alexander, S. H. Foster, Undine, A. M. Carrington, Express, Grenada, George Steele, William Home, James Wade, Halsted, Ayr, Stampede, Julia Willard, Fanny Campbell, E. Fitzgerald.

PASSED DOWN—Props India, Fountain City, Lady Franklin; schrs Fitzhugh, E. C. Roberts, Evening Star, Brightie, Lillie Pratt, Amsden, Maxwell.

WIND—East; light.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 7.—PASSED UP—Bark Nelson; schrs Montmorency, Hasks.

PASSED DOWN—None.

WIND—East.

Illinois & Michigan Canal.

CANAL OFFICE, CHICAGO, Nov. 7, 1:20 p. m.—Arrived—Ellen O'Connell, Sag, 89 yds stone; Henrietta Walker, Lemont, 89 yds stone; C. H. Walker, Lemont, 89 yds stone; Mary Walker, Lemont, 89 yds stone; Admiral, Lemont, 89 yds stone; W. J. Roebuck, Lemont, 89 yds stone; S. & T., Lemont, 89 yards stone; Roscoe, Lemont, 85 yds stone; Geo. Judd, Lemont, 72 yds stone; Augusta, Lemont, 89 yds stone; Thunderbolt, Lemont, 69 yds stone; Constitution, Lemont, 63 yds stone; Barge No. 8, LaSalle, 150½ tons coal; prop Depue, LaSalle, 163,724 lbs zinc; Montana, Utica, 4,000 bu corn; General Rosecrans, East Morris, 150 tons coal; Brilliant, Morris, 3,500 bu corn, 1,500 bu oats; North America, Seneca, 6,000 bu corn; Phœnix, Lockport, 5,300 bu corn; Jennie, Morris, 5,400 bu corn, 1,000 bu oats.

CLEARED—Hunter, Lemont, 80,626 ft lumber; scow St. Elmo, Henry; schr Ora, Henry, 150 bu potatoes, 21,075 lbs fruit; Reliance, Lemont; Thunderbolt, Lemont; Charles Steel, Willow Springs; Galena, Willow Springs.

CHICAGO, Nov. 7.—ARRIVED—Midgie, Marseilles, 3,900 bu corn; Cuba, Ottawa, 8,100 bu corn; Montreal, Ottawa, 5,900 bu corn; Cayuga, 1,500 bu oats; Romeo Excelsior, Summit, 25 yds stone.

CLEARED—Georgia, Ottawa, 91,387 ft lumber, 11,850 lath; Phœnix, Lockport, light; Frederick, Henry, 112 m lumber; Gipsey Queen, Henry, lumber.

Dismasted.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Nov. 7.—The schooner Yankee, with a cargo of coal for Chicago, was towed into Bay City to-day, with bowsprit, yard, and both masts gone,—carried off by a gust off Point au Barks on Tuesday.

Results of the Storm.

The severe gale Monday night seems to have done more damage to the shipping on Lake Michigan than all the storms during the last four weeks. The list of vessels reported to be ashore, leaking or otherwise damaged, is not yet exhausted, almost every vessel coming in reporting additional disasters occasioned by that "blow."

The schr J. Bigler arrived here yesterday in a bad condition, her main boom and jibboom being broken and fished, and her rigging torn to pieces. The load of salt on board of her is also slightly damaged.

The barge J. G. McCullough is reported ashore to the westward of Point Au Pelee, light. This vessel was ashore at Point Edward but a short time ago.

The barges Chester B. Jones and E. T. Judd are ashore on the northwest end of the North Manitou Island, and will have to be lifted off the rocks. The steamship Amazon, which had these barges in tow, is also reported on the rocks in the same vicinity, and likely to become a total loss. The Amazon is a new four-masted steamship, worth over $100,000.

The schr H. Folger ran ashore on the southeast end of the North Manitou Island and is full of water. She has a cargo of 450 tons of coal on board, consigned to Messrs. Swan & Watkins, of Milwaukee.

The schr Enterprise, of this city, with lumber from Muskegon and bound for this city, went ashore while trying to make the port of Grand Haven during the severe gale on the morning of the 4th. The crew, five in number, were rescued in an exhausted condition by the fishermen at 10 o'clock on the same morning.

The schr Minerva, on entering the harbor at Muskegon on Tuesday morning during the gale, collided with the schr W. H. Dunham. The Minerva lost her headgear, while the Dunham had her fore and main rigging torn away, rail and stanchions broken, and also lost her maintopmast.

A number of disasters are reported from Detroit as the result of the late gale on Lake Huron. The schr Lambert is ashore at Hysteria Island; the schr Stranger on the mainland at Fair Haven; the schr Rural at Big Creek, and the sailboat Carpenter at Quanicase. Considerable damage was done to the docks at Caseville, and some lumber was washed away.

A Bay City special of the 5th says the tow of the prop Prairie State, which was broken up on Lake Huron recently, and subsequently returned to Port Huron, was broken up again off Au Sable on the 4th, while en route to that point. The propeller and her tow were struck by a gale on Monday. The propeller hung on to her barges until 4:30 a. m. Tuesday, when they broke adrift.

The Two Rivers *Chronicle* of the 4th contains the following particulars concerning the loss of the tug Richards: "The tug William Richards, of Manitowoc, came down here yesterday forenoon to tow a scow-load of brick from the yard of G. Damler & Co. to Two Rivers, North Point, to be used in the construction of the new Government lighthouse. Upon arriving at the Point, a strong southeast wind sprung up, and the sea commenced making so rapidly that they were obliged to start back before unloading. When within about a mile of the harbor, a line was washed overboard from the tug's quarter, and became entangled in her wheel, entirely disabling her. She then let go of the scow, which, with several men on board, was soon on the beach, where she now lies apparently undamaged. After the scow had washed ashore and her crew safely landed, attention was immediately directed to the tug, which had let go an anchor and was laboring heavily close on to the breakers, and blowing her whistle as a signal of distress. A dispatch was sent through to Mr. Richards, her owner, at Manitowoc, informing him of her condition, it being expected that the Kitty Smoke would be immediately dispatched to her relief. Unfortunately, however, the Smoke was undergoing some slight repairs and was unable to go out, and, after weathering it nobly from 5 p. m. till about midnight, the Richards parted her cable and drifted in upon the beach. She lies head on, and, it is thought, can be gotten off with but slight damage."

The docks on the east shore suffered considerably from the gale, as will be seen by the following extract from the Green Bay *Gazette*: "We have not heard from points north of Red River yet, but on this side the docks running out into the bay are nearly all demolished. Lamb's dock at Bay Settlement is said to be so badly damaged as not to be worth repairs. Fortunately the dock was empty. Cowles' dock was protected by Port Sauble, and, being heavily loaded with stone, escaped without injury,—the only one so fortunate on the shore. The Iron Company's, about a mile below Port Sauble, lost track, iron railway, and about forty cords of wood. McMonagee's dock was destroyed entirely. Paschal's dock at the Bluff was swept away with about fifty cords of stone. Shirland's dock was shaved off the face of the water as clean as if the Storm King were a barber. DuCharteau's dock was badly injured, but can be repaired,—not much loss, as a scow had been there and loaded the day before. Schofield & Co.'s dock at Red River took a benefit, the boom broke and let the logs loose, and a scow followed suit. The storm must have greatly injured the Government works on the Sturgeon Bay Ship Canal, but we are without particulars."

The steamer seen on fire off Darlington, Lake Ontario, on Wednesday night, turns out to be the Bavarian, bound from Hamilton to Montreal, with six cabin passengers. The fire was first discovered in the centre of the boat, near the engine, and the flames spread with great rapidity. The boats were immediately lowered. One went adrift and was lost. The passengers and crew got into the other boats, one of which contained nine persons, including the pilot, ladies' maid, and seven of the crew. The other boat contained thirteen persons, including the first and second mates, purser, and two passengers,—a boy named James Clare, and a Mrs. Parmenter, of Toronto,—and five of the crew. Both boats reached shore safely. Fourteen persons are now missing, including Capt. Carmichael, Mr. Finnion, chief engineer; William Spence, steward; Mrs. Hubbard and daughter, of Brooklyn; Miss Ireland, of Kingston; and Mr. Wier, of Chatham. These were not able to get into the boats. Capt. Carmichael, when last seen, was on a plank in the water.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Burnett's Flavoring Extracts.

The superiority of these extracts consists in their perfect purity and great strength. They are warranted free from the poisonous oils and acids which enter into the composition of many of the factitious fruit flavors now in the market. They are not only true to their names, but are prepared from fruits of the best quality, and are so highly concentrated that a comparatively small quantity only need be used.

"Pre-eminently superior." Parker House, Boston.
"The best in the world." Fifth Avenue Hotel, N. Y.
"Used exclusively for years." Continental Hotel, Phila.
For sale by all Grocers and Druggists.

Imitators and Their Schemes

Come to grief at last. Only original discoveries like that of Dr. Helmbold, stand the test of time. Helmbold's Buchu, which is the only extract of that wonderful shrub that realizes its full virtues, is still relied upon to cure Kidney Complaint, Female Disorders, Impotency, Gravel, the Effects of Dissipation, and all troubles of the urinary organs in either sex. This steadily successful medicine is recommended by physicians. Beware of counterfeits. JOHN F. HENRY, New York, Sole Agent.

Schenck's Mandrake Pills.

These pills are composed exclusively of vegetable ingredients, and although they entirely supersede the use of mercury, do not leave any of its injurious effects. They act directly upon the liver, and are a valuable remedy in all cases of derangement resulting from a disordered state of that organ. Liver Complaint, Billious Disorders, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Typhoid Fevers, &c., &c., all succumb to the free use of Schenck's Mandrake Pills. For sale by all druggists and dealers.

GLOVES, LINENS, &c.

A FEW SPECIAL BARGAINS

AMONG HUNDREDS NOW SELLING AT

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.'S

RETAIL DEPARTMENT,

WEST MADISON & PEORIA-STS.

KID GLOVES.

3,000 pairs genuine Paris Kid Gloves, equal to any in quality, reduced from $1.75 to $1 a pair—in colors only.

"Thomson's Best" 2-button Kid Gloves at $1.50, regular price is $2.25—in colors only.

Good 2-button Kid Gloves, Colored and Black, $1 a pair.

Good 1-button Kid Gloves, Colored and Black, 85 cents a pair.

CORSETS.

The greatest bargains ever offered in real French Wove Corsets, warranted best shapes and qualities imported; about actual half-price, as follows:

Regular $4.50 Corset for $2.50.
Regular $3.50 Corset for $2.00.
Regular $2.50 Corset for $1.50.

Good Whalebone Corsets at still lower prices.

HOSIERY, UNDERWEAR.

Children's good White Merino Hose, 20 cts.
Large line of Children's Fancy Hose, cheap.
Ladies' full regular White Cotton Hose, 25 cts., a bargain.
Ladies' Merino Vests and Drawers, a good article, 75c.
Gents' colored Merino Vests and Pants, 50 cts.
Large assortment of finer Underwear, very cheap.

FLANNELS.

Good White Domet Flannels at 20 and 25 cts.
Good White All-Wool do., 30c, 35c, and upwards.
Good Red All-Wool do., 35c upwards.
Bargains in Shirting Flannels.
Bargains in Shaker Flannels.
Bargains in Blankets.

WOOLENS.

Line of Cassimeres for Boys' wear, 60, 65, 75 cts. and upwards.
Heavy dark Cassimeres for Men's wear, 80, 85 cts., $1 and upwards.
A heavy black Waterproof, great bargain, 85 cts.
Bargains in Navy Blue Waterproofs, $1.25 upwards.

LINEN REMNANTS.

2,500 short lengths, Manufacturers' Remnants, Pure Irish Linens, at 25 cts. a yard—a great bargain.
2,500 short lengths, fine quality of same goods, at 50 cts. a yard, some of them being worth $1.

IT PAYS TO TRADE ON THE WEST SIDE.
Cor. Madison & Peoria-sts.

MEETINGS.

Masonic.

The members of Oriental Lodge, No. 33, A. F. & A. M., are hereby requested to meet at Oriental Hall, No. 122 LaSalle-st., at 1 o'clock p. m., to attend the funeral of our late brother, John H. Small. Members of Sister Lodges are cordially invited to join with us. By order of the Master.
J. W. TUCKER, Sec'y.

Masonic.

A regular communication of WM. B. WARREN Lodge, No. 209, A. F. & A. M., will be held this (Saturday) evening, at 7½ o'clock, at Oriental Hall, 122 LaSalle-st., for business and work. A full attendance is requested. By order of the W. M.
J. R. DUNLOP, Secretary.

Masonic.

There will be a stated meeting of Englewood Lodge, No. [illegible], A. F. & A. M., this (Saturday) evening, Nov. 8, at 8 o'clock. Members are hereby notified that business of importance will be transacted. By order of the W. M.
R. J. COLBURN, Sec.

NOTICE.

NOTICE.

This is the last day tickets will be sold on Wabash-av. Stages 20 for $1. Don't let "the eleventh hour pass." On Monday the rates will be advanced 25 per cent.

GLOVES.

GLOVES.

We are opening a line of five-button Undressed Kids, choice shades, quite new and very scarce; 2 and 3-button Black Undressed Kids, now popular; 500 doz. of the real Victoria Kid Gloves; all numbers and tints of the "Harris" and "Jugla" Kid Gloves, for which we are sole agents; Calf, Dogskin, "Reynier," and "Princesse" Castoria Gauntlets, in new and tasteful shades; 1, 2, and 3-button Plain Black, and all the late Fall Shades in colors.

Chas. Gossage & Co.

106, 108, 110 State-st.,

60 & 62 Washington-st.

CURTAIN GOODS, &c.

FIELD, LEITER & CO.

Have now in stock New Styles in materials suitable for Long Curtains, Lambrequins, and Furniture Coverings, consisting of Satin Damasks, Plain Satins, Silk Terries, Wool and Union Terries, Cashmeres, and Tapestries. Also, choice patterns in Point and Swiss Lace Curtains, Drop Curtains, and Lace Shades. New patterns in Cretonnes. Plain and Gold Band Shades.

Mattresses, Feathers, Bedding, Blankets, &c.

STATE AND WASHINGTON-STS.

REMINGTON SEWING MACHINE.

THE NEW IMPROVED

REMINGTON SEWING-MACHINE

AWARDED

THE "MEDAL FOR PROGRESS,"

AT VIENNA, 1873,

The Highest Order of "Medal" Awarded at the Exposition.

No Sewing-Machine Received a Higher Prize.

A Few Good Reasons:

1.—A New Invention, thoroughly tested, and secured by Letters Patent.
2.—Makes a Perfect Lock Stitch, alike on both sides, on all kinds of goods.
3.—Runs Light, Smooth, Noiseless, and Rapid—best combination of qualities.
4.—Durable—runs for years without repairs.
5.—Will do all varieties of Work and Fancy Stitching in a superior manner.
6.—Is most easily managed by the operator. Length of stitch may be altered while running, and machine can be threaded without passing thread through holes.
7.—Design Simple, Ingenious, Elegant. Forming the stitch without the use of Cog-Wheel Gears, Rotary Cams, or Lever-Arms. Has the Automatic Drop Feed, which insures uniform length of stitch at any speed. Has our new Thread-Controler, which allows easy movement of needle-bar and prevents injury to thread.
8.—Construction most careful and finished. It is manufactured by the most skillful and experienced mechanics, at the celebrated REMINGTON ARMORY, Ilion, N. Y.

Address Remington Sewing-Machine Co., Western Office 235 State-st., Chicago, Ill., for Agencies or Information.

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EXTRACT BUCHU,

The only known remedy for

Bright's Disease,

And a Positive Remedy for

GOUT,
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STRICTURES,
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NERVOUS DEBILITY,
DROPSY,

Non-Retention or Incontinence of Urine, Irritation, Inflammation or Ulceration of the

BLADDER AND KIDNEYS,

Spermatorrhœa, Leucorrhœa or Whites, Diseases of the Prostate Gland,

STONE IN THE BLADDER,

Calculus Gravel or Brickdust Deposit, and Mucus, or Milky Discharges.

KEARNEY'S EXTRACT BUCHU

Positively and permanently cures all Diseases or Affections of the

BLADDER, KIDNEYS, and DROPSICAL SWELLINGS,

Existing in Men, Women, and Children,

NO MATTER WHAT THE AGE.

Price, $1 per Bottle, or Six Bottles for $5.

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THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

CHICAGO

WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

THE LEADING NEWSPAPER IN THE NORTHWEST.

THE PAPER FOR THE

FARMER,
MECHANIC,
MANUFACTURER,
MERCHANT,
BANKER,
PROFESSIONAL MAN,
AND THE FIRESIDE.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1874.

The coming year promises to be the most eventful in a political sense that we have seen since the close of the war. The questions which have engrossed and divided the public mind during the past twenty years are rapidly passing away, and we find growing up in different parts of the country a party called by various names—in California the Independent party, in Iowa the Anti-Monopoly party, in Wisconsin the Reform party, in Illinois the Farmers' Movement—having a common purpose and inspiration, and exhibiting a strength which proves that it answers one of the chief demands of the hour. The CHICAGO TRIBUNE will give a large share of its attention to this NEW MANIFESTATION OF PUBLIC SENTIMENT. It holds:

1st. That the old party organizations are essentially corrupt and fraudulent. Having no longer any principles to carry into effect, they have become mere business enterprises, making a show of opposition to each other, but really sharing in the proceeds of profligate and dishonest legislation. To suppose that any healthful reform can flow from the pretended efforts of these worn-out and demoralized partnerships is altogether vain and illusory.

2d. That the tariff system now in vogue is a cunning device to rob the many for the benefit of the few, and that its effect is to cause farm products to exchange for about one-half the quantity of foreign or "protected" goods they would otherwise buy.

3d. That railroads cannot exact more than a fair rate of interest on the capital actually invested in them, and that when, in addition to this, they claim dividends on watered stock and fraudulent bonds, the State may rightfully interfere for the protection of the people; that unjust discriminations between different localities are in violation of law and should be prohibited.

4th. That subsidies or bounties of money, land, or public credit, to railway, steamship, or other corporations, are flagrant abuses of the powers of government, fraught with the gravest dangers to the people, and tending to promote corruption, extravagance, speculation, and financial disaster.

The general character of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE is too well established to need recapitulation. It is always independent and fearless in the expression of its views. In its news department it is second to no paper in the United States. The Weekly Edition contains a carefully prepared summary of the news of the week, brought down to the hour of going to press.

Literary, political, financial, social, and agricultural topics will constitute, as heretofore, leading features of the Weekly Edition, and no pains will be spared to increase its attractiveness in these departments. Its market reports are unsurpassed, embracing all the information which farmers require for the intelligent transaction of business, both as sellers and buyers.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE is a large eight-page sheet, of the same size as the Daily Tribune, consisting of fifty-six columns of closely-printed matter, and, as a family newspaper and in its general make-up, is unsurpassed by any paper in the land.

THE TRIBUNE will be furnished during the ensuing year at the following rates, payable in advance:

WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

Single Copy	$ 2.00
Five Copies	7.50
Ten Copies	12.50
Fifteen Copies	18.75
Twenty Copies	20.00

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Daily Edition, one year	$12.00
Sunday Edition, one year	2.50

TRI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

Single Copy, one year	$6.00

Subscribers to the Weekly, previous to January 1, 1873, will be entitled to the paper from date of subscription to January 1, 1874.

☞ Postmasters and others forming Clubs may retain 10 per cent on all subscriptions, and add single copies at club rates after the club is formed.

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MONEY AND COMMERCE.

MONETARY.

FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 7.

Financial affairs in this city seem to have settled down into a rut from which there has been no change for a week past. If it were not for the continued financial troubles in the Eastern cities there would have been a rapid improvement here. Our business community and also the banks—with a few exceptions—were prepared ten days ago, and disposed, to reorganize business and expand credits again. But one development after another in the Eastern cities has shown trade and credit to be much worse crippled than was commonly believed, and the effect here has been depressing. The downward tendency in the prices of all Western products affects the whole Northwest, and people do not feel as confident as they did ten days ago.

The rates for money in the street in this city are still at from 1½ to 2 per cent per month. The banks are making some few discounts for regular customers, but what they do meets but a small part of the demand.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND RATE.

The advance in the Bank of England rate of discount to the unusually high figure of 9 per cent is significant of the apprehensions excited there that the continued flow of specie to this country will so drain the bank as possibly to even cause it to suspend specie payments, as it has had to do on former occasions. No panic of former years happening in a country foreign to England ever affected the resources of the Bank of England in a more vital particular than this collapse of credit in the United States. In the panic which occurred in England some years ago, in consequence of the failure of Overend, Gurney & Co.,—a collapse of inflated credit similar to this which was touched off by the failure of Jay Cooke & Co.—the Bank of England was saved from suspension solely by the copious exports of specie from the United States to England. In all emergencies of the last twenty years, the flow of specie from the United States has been the main stay of the Bank of England. In all that time there has been no such reversal of the flow of precious metals as has been witnessed for the past six weeks. This fact alone would naturally create apprehension there of the consequences. But, in addition to this, there is reason to apprehend that the depreciation in American railroad securities will cause failures in London. The panic and collapse of inflated credit in Vienna, and the more recent one in Berlin, together with the recent heavy losses that English and Continental capitalists have sustained from the depreciation in value of Turkish and Spanish bonds, are a combination of circumstances that can scarcely fail to have a powerful effect to destroy confidence and cause failures in London. As is well known, the Bank of England holds on deposit the reserve funds of all the banks of London. The fear that it may be called on for these deposits induces the Bank to put up the rate of discount, with a view to making a stringent money market, and thus depressing speculation and diminishing the demand for money. The device is a clumsy one, and it has always been a question in the minds of many able financiers whether the effect claimed for this policy was not, to a great extent, imaginary.

BOND-BUYING PLAYED OUT.

At the recent monthly meeting of the New York Chamber of Commerce, a paper was read suggesting to Congress when it next convenes to recommend that certain of United States bonds to be stopped, and the application of the gold resulting to the redemption of Treasury notes, reserving the power of reissue. We think no one need trouble themselves now about the surplus revenue of the Government. The day has gone by when the Government can collect any such revenue as it has had for seven years, and there is little hope that the expenses of the Government will be cut down sufficient to leave a surplus out of the present income. It is not probable that there will be any more bond-buying unless it is done with an increased issue of greenbacks; in other words, an inflation and consequent depreciation of greenbacks. There will be no more surplus coin revenue from imports that could be turned into gold to redeem greenbacks, and the only thing that can be done now to appreciate the value of greenbacks is for the Government to borrow the gold on a new issue of bonds and redeem the greenbacks with the gold so procured, or else to make the greenbacks convertible into bonds at 3 or 4 per cent interest.

WHERE THE MONEY HAS GONE.

In discussing the effects of the present crisis, we often hear people wondering where the money has gone to. Most people say, "There is just as much money as ever; where is it?" We have commented many times, in reply to this, upon the fact that the great popular error in this connection is in regarding currency as the sole representative of such "money," or *funds*, as are offered for loan in the "money market." The fact is, that "currency," bank notes, and greenbacks, constitutes but a small proportion of the "money" in the market. By far the greatest part is *bank credit*. From a table in the New York *World* a tabular estimate of the proportions of the two kinds of funds: currency and bank credit, and the shrinkage of the latter which has caused the scarcity of money. The *World* says:

On the 1st of September, when the prospects for the harvest were generally rose-colored, we had the following estimated legitimate and available capital to feed our industries:

Currency	$ 700,000,000
Merchants' notes, which were bought and discounted at the same as currency, at the lowest estimate	200,000,000
Stocks of all descriptions, on which money could be got at a moment's notice, estimated as par value, say only	800,000,000
Total, say	$1,700,000,000

Leaving out all Government bonds, let us see what we have. Of the currency, half is locked up in savings banks and elsewhere:

This would leave available	$ 350,000,000
Merchants' notes now current would be less than	100,000,000
Stocks in their depreciated value represented less than	550,000,000
Total, say	$1,000,000,000

Thus then prima facie, it can be estimated that $700,000,000 has suddenly been locked up and depressed since 1st of July, 1873. The $550,000,000 of stocks are no longer, even in their present condition, to afford that assistance and relief to commerce that the $700,000,000 did on the 1st of September, while the $200,000,000 of merchants' notes that were current East, North, and West on the 1st of September, decreased now to half, have become a clog, a bugbear to commerce instead of an auxiliary to trade.

The only criticism we have to make on the above estimate is that the amount of stocks and collaterals on which bank credit could be had to maintain sale was probably larger than estimated above, and that therefore the shrinkage of money or bank credit has been larger.

LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

Messrs. Preston, Keen & Co. quote as follows this afternoon:

	Buying.	Selling.
U. S. 6s of '81	111¾	112¾
U. S. 5-20s of '62	103½	106
U. S. 5-20s of '64	103½	106
U. S. 5-20s of '65	103½	107½
U. S. 5-20s of '65 January and July	103½	106½
U. S. 5-20s of '67 January and July	110¼	110¾
U. S. 5-20s of '68 January and July	110¼	110¾
10-40s	103½	110¾
U. S. 7-30s (new)	107¼	107¾
Gold (full weight)	106½	107¼
Gold coupons	106½	107¼
Gold exchange		107¾
Sterling exchange (large drafts)		105¾@106
Sterling Chicago		99 and int.
Cook County 7s		99 and int.
Chicago city scrip 10 per cent		99
Gold		99@ 99¼

NEW YORK STOCK QUOTATIONS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—Sterling, 109¾.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	112¾	Coupons, '67	111
Coupons, '62	106	Coupons, '68	110¾
Coupons, '64	106¾	10-40s	105¾
Coupons, '65	107¾	Currency 6s	109
Coupons, '65 (new)	110	New 5s	105

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	85½	Virginias, old	32
Tennessees, ex	84	North Carolinas, old	20
Tennessees, new	63	North Carolinas, new	14
Virginias, new	33		

STOCKS.

Canton	46	St. Paul pfd	42¾
Western Union	46¾	Wabash	30¾
Quicksilver	15	Wabash pfd	52
Adams Express	78	Ft. Wayne	80
Wells Fargo	34	Terre Haute	9
American Express	48½	Terre Haute pfd	22
United States Ex	49¾	Chicago & Alton	97
Merchants' Union	26¾	Chicago & Alton pfd	88
New York Central	79½	Ohio & Mississippi	21¾
Erie	26	C., U. & C	67
Erie pfd	57¾	C., R. & Q	76
Hudson	108¾	Lake Shore	69¾
Harlem	126	Indiana Central	19¾
Michigan Central	65	Illinois Central	79
Pittsburgh	73	Union Pacific stocks	18¾
Northwestern	51	Union Pacific bonds	65
Northwestern pfd	80	Central Pacific bonds	79
Rock Island	84¼	Del., Lack. & West	62
N. J. Central	69¾	R., H. & Erie	1¼
St. Paul	21¾		

REAL ESTATE.

CITY PROPERTY.

The following instruments were filed for record on Friday, Nov. 7:

Union Park place, 77 ft s of Monroe place, e f, 20x120 ft, with improvements, dated Oct. 15; consideration, $9,000.

Sr. Louis st, 224 ft s of Ogden av, e f, 50x122½ ft, dated Oct. 29; consideration, $1,500.

Paulina st, 150 ft n of Clarinda st, e f, 25x150 ft, with buildings, dated Sept. 29; consideration, $3,000.

Emerald av, 144 ft n of Twenty-fourth st, e f, 25x124 8-10 ft, dated Oct. 9; consideration, $380.

Fullerton av, 150 ft east of Lamabee st, n f, 104x141 ft, dated Nov. 5; consideration, $6,000.

Lamabee st, 150 ft s of Belden av, e f, 50x150 ft, dated Oct. 29; consideration, $4,250.

Ohio st, 124 ft e of North Wells st, n f, and ¼ of 21 95-100x100 ft, dated May 23; consideration, $1,000.

Emerald av, 263 ft n of Thirty-fourth st, e f, 25x124¾ ft, dated Oct. 31; consideration, $350.

Emerald av, 150 ft s of Thirty-fourth st, e f, 25x124¾ ft, dated May 8, 1871; consideration, $450.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lot 5, in Block 8, of Eberhart and Wagner's n ½ of s w ¼ Sec. 9, 38, 14, dated Nov. 5; consideration, $600.

Lots 11 to 60, in Block 5, of Prout and Coleman's part s o ¼ Sec. 9, 39, 14, dated Nov. 4; consideration, $3,000.

Lots 4 to 8, in Block 16, in Bellevile, dated Nov. 6; consideration, $500.

Lots 1 to 6, in same block, dated Nov. 5; consideration, $500.

Lots 1 to 25, in Block 2, of Pharr's s ½ of s w ¼ Sec 12, 38, 14, dated Sept. 3; consideration, $1,500.

Prairie av, 5 w cor of Fiftieth st, e f, 99 5-10x187 5-10 ft, dated Nov. 5; consideration, $5,000.

WEST OF CITY LIMITS.

Lot 19, in Block 1, of s ½ Block 3, in Borden's w ½ of s e ¼ Sec 36, 40, 13, dated Nov. 7; consideration, $300.

COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 7.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.
Flour, brls	3,415	5,729	9,158	9,071
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Corn, bu	118,400	39,600	160,342	53,479
Oats, bu	87,410	20,480	71,276	16,842
Rye, bu	2,007	2,950	1,950	6,113
Barley, bu	14,399	26,970	9,937	42,730
Grass seed, lbs	20,300	43,200		1,800
Flax seed, lbs	127,100	45,670	94,000	125,806
Broom-corn, lbs	36,015	24,000	21,470	
Cured meats, lbs	96,200	24,719	1029,422	448,630
Beef, brls			1,000	265
Pork, brls			800	385
Lard, lbs	20,700	1,470	324,186	144,205
Tallow, lbs	28,830	11,276	47,827	41,000
Butter, lbs	61,783	35,700	64,450	32,620
Dressed hogs, No	84			
Live hogs, No	13,915	15,772	6,081	4,789
Cattle, No	1,732	1,670	164	103
Sheep, No	1,200	1,400	300	
Hides, lbs	121,479	87,275	108,768	56,010
Highwines, brls	120	202	115	346
Coal, tons	73,305	26,000	28,000	13,000
Potatoes, bu	2,780	4,788	3,140	2,230
Lumber, m feet	5,984	3,820	1,861	1,717
Shingles, m	1,190	775	1,527	838
Lath, m	310	191	162	198
Salt, brls	1,800	6,832	4,001	2,449

Withdrawn from store yesterday for city consumption: 5,471 bu wheat; 8,415 bu corn; 135 bu oats; 405 bu rye; 4,401 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning up to 10 o'clock: 278 cars wheat; 224 cars corn, 36,100 bu No. 2 do and 8,200 bu rejected do, by canal; 26 cars oats, 13,900 bu No. 2 do, by canal; 3 cars rye; 39 cars barley. Total (568 cars), 272,000 bu.

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WHERE THE MONEY HAS GONE.

In discussing the effects of the present crisis, we often hear people wondering where the money has gone to. Most people say, "There is just as much money as ever; where is it?" We have commented many times, in reply to this, upon the fact that the great popular error in this connection is in regarding currency as the sole representative of such "money," or *funds*, as are offered for loan in the "money market." The fact is, that "currency," bank notes, and greenbacks, constitute but a small proportion of the "money" in the market. By far the greatest part is *bank credit*. From a table in the New York *World* a tabular estimate of the proportions of the two kinds of funds: currency and bank credit, and the shrinkage of the latter which has caused the scarcity of money. The *World* says:

On the 1st of September, when the prospects for the harvest were generally rose-colored, we had the following estimated legitimate and available capital to feed our industries:

Currency	$ 700,000,000
Merchants' notes, which were bought and discounted at the same as currency, at the lowest estimate	200,000,000
Stocks of all descriptions, on which money could be got at a moment's notice, estimated as par value, say only	800,000,000
Total, say	$1,700,000,000

Leaving out all Government bonds, let us see what we have. Of the currency, half is locked up in savings banks and elsewhere:

This would leave available	$ 350,000,000
Merchants' notes now current would be less than	100,000,000
Stocks in their depreciated value represented less than	550,000,000
Total, say	$1,000,000,000

Thus then prima facie, it can be estimated that $700,000,000 has suddenly been locked up and depressed since 1st of July, 1873. The $550,000,000 of stocks are no longer, even in their present condition, to afford that assistance and relief to commerce that the $700,000,000 did on the 1st of September, while the $200,000,000 of merchants' notes that were current East, North, and West on the 1st of September, decreased now to half, have become a clog, a bugbear to commerce instead of an auxiliary to trade.

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LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

Messrs. Preston, Keen & Co. quote as follows this afternoon:

	Buying.	Selling.
U. S. 6s of '81	111¾	112¾
U. S. 5-20s of '62	103½	106
U. S. 5-20s of '64	103½	106
U. S. 5-20s of '65	103½	107½
U. S. 5-20s of '65 January and July	103½	106½
U. S. 5-20s of '67 January and July	110¼	110¾
U. S. 5-20s of '68 January and July	110¼	110¾
10-40s	103½	110¾
U. S. 7-30s (new)	107¼	107¾
Gold (full weight)	106½	107¼
Gold coupons	106½	107¼
Gold exchange		107¾
Sterling exchange (large drafts)		105¾@106
Sterling Chicago		99 and int.
Cook County 7s		99 and int.
Chicago city scrip 10 per cent		99
Gold		99@ 99¼

NEW YORK STOCK QUOTATIONS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—Sterling, 109¾.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	112¾	Coupons, '67	111
Coupons, '62	106	Coupons, '68	110¾
Coupons, '64	106¾	10-40s	105¾
Coupons, '65	107¾	Currency 6s	109
Coupons, '65 (new)	110	New 5s	105

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	85½	Virginias, old	32
Tennessees, ex	84	North Carolinas, old	20
Tennessees, new	63	North Carolinas, new	14
Virginias, new	33		

STOCKS.

Canton	46	St. Paul pfd	42¾
Western Union	46¾	Wabash	30¾
Quicksilver	15	Wabash pfd	52
Adams Express	78	Ft. Wayne	80
Wells Fargo	34	Terre Haute	9
American Express	48½	Terre Haute pfd	22
United States Ex	49¾	Chicago & Alton	97
Merchants' Union	26¾	Chicago & Alton pfd	88
New York Central	79½	Ohio & Mississippi	21¾
Erie	26	C., U. & C	67
Erie pfd	57¾	C., R. & Q	76
Hudson	108¾	Lake Shore	69¾
Harlem	126	Indiana Central	19¾
Michigan Central	65	Illinois Central	79
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Sterling exchange (large drafts)		105¾@106
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REAL ESTATE.

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REAL ESTATE.

CITY PROPERTY.

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$1.45@1.55; common to fair, $1.20@1.40. Corn dull and lower; mixed Western, nominal at 63c. Oats dull; Western, 47c; white, 49@50c. Rye quiet.

PROVISIONS—Dull, irregular, and unsettled; mess pork, $13.75@15.00; old and new bulk meats unchanged. Bacon shoulders, 7¼@7½c; clear rib, 7½c. Sugar-cured hams, 11½@13c. Lard unchanged.

BUTTER—Good to choice Western rolls and tub, 25@30c.

COFFEE—Nominal.

WHISKEY—Dull and nominal at 92@92½c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Nov. 7.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull. Wheat dull and lower; No. 1 amber Michigan, $1.43; amber Michigan, $1.33½, spot; $1.32 for November; $1.33¼ for December. Corn steady; high mixed, 42½c, spot; 43c for December; 44½c for January; low mixed, 42½c. Oats a shade lower; No. 1, 36½c; No. 2, 34c, seller November.

CLOVER SEED—$4.70.

FREIGHTS—Dull and unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 300 brls; wheat, 10,000 bu; corn, 13,000 bu; oats, 8,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 800 brls; wheat, 21,000 bu; corn, 35,000 bu; oats, 4,000 bu.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, Nov. 7.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1.40. Corn, 57@58c. Barley inactive.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 7.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 1, $1.03½; No. 2, 98½c cash, December; 98c November. Oats dull and a shade lower; No. 2, 27½c. Corn steady; No. 2, 40c. Rye steady; No. 1, 64c. Barley dull and nominal; No. 2, $1.30.

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, 8½c; to Oswego, 12½c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 5,000 brls; wheat, 105,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 8,000 brls; wheat, 89,000 bu.

PERSONAL.

THE CITY.

Momotan Sato, of Japan, is at the Sherman.

J. F. Weston, U. S. A., is at the Grand Pacific.

E. G. O'Bear, of St. Louis, is at the Gardner.

P. H. Adams, of London, is at the Grand Pacific.

A. Henry, U. S. A., is at the West Side Briggs House.

Percy Wallace, of England, is at the Grand Pacific.

The Hon. C. H. Kasson, of Iowa, is at the Palmer.

Gen. S. C. Lawrence, of Boston, is at the Palmer.

The Rev. Wm. Hass, of London, is at the Sherman.

The Hon. E. D. Mullin, of Philadelphia, is at the Palmer.

The Hon. C. G. Thomas, of Washington, is at the Sherman.

The Hon. Edward Egbert, of South Bend, is at Kuhns' Hotel.

The Hon. L. J. Atwood, of Waterbury, Conn., is at the Sherman.

Madame Belle Scott-Uda, of Milan, Italy, is at the Grand Pacific.

The Hon. J. Fletcher, of Boston, is at the West Side Briggs House.

A. S. Dunbar and family, of South Bend, Ind., are at Kuhns' Hotel.

Col. E. G. Larason, of New York, is at the West Side Briggs House.

Capt. Hodder, of the English Army, is at the West Side Briggs House.

The Hon. Gideon Truesdell, of Wisconsin, is at the West Side Briggs House.

Andrew Jackson Hoffman Lane, of Mendota, Ill., is stopping at the Palmer.

Congressman David Wilbur, of Milford, N. Y., is at the West Side Briggs House.

L. P. Palmer, Jr., of the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad, is at the Palmer.

H. S. Parks and H. D. Strickland, of the Pullman Palace Car Company, are at the Gardner.

Horace Taber, Manistee, Mich., and P. A. Fairchild, of Philadelphia, are guests at the Palmer.

T. B. Blackstone, Esq., President of the Chicago & Alton Railroad, has gone to New York on business.

The Hon. John L. Routt, Assistant Postmaster-General, Washington, D. C., is at the Grand Pacific.

Judge G. Edmunds, President of the Mississippi Valley Railroad, is in the city. He leaves for Cleveland this evening.

Mr. Joseph Tucker, General Freight Agent of the Illinois Central Railroad, has returned from his excursion to the East.

A. F. Roberts, New York; Thomas K. Thompson, Galveston; and C. P. Budd, St. Louis, are stopping at the Grand Pacific.

F. M. Runyan, Covington, Ky.; Sheldon Jackson, Denver; S. W. Dudgeon, Goodland, Ind.; and J. M. Holmes, of St. Louis, are registered at the Gardner.

R. C. Meldrum, General Freight Agent of the Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne Railroad, left for Wheeling last evening. He will be absent until Tuesday next.

Joseph Dion and Maurice Daly, two of the players in the approaching billiard tournament, arrived from New York yesterday morning, and Garnier and Cyrille Dion are expected to-day.

John Dillon, the favorite comedian, was at the Commercial Hotel yesterday. He has just returned from an extended tour through the West and South, and looks much improved by his travels.

J. M. Walker, Esq., President of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad and the Union Stock Yards, who has been on a tour of inspection over his road and its branches, will return again on Monday.

J. B. Hewitt, Detroit; J. DeRue, Portland, Ore.; James Williams, Pittsburgh; Thomas Clegg, Manchester, England; the Hon. J. T. Whiting, Detroit; and the Hon. Timothy Brown, of Madison, are guests at the Sherman.

BY TELEGRAPH.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 7.—Gov. Beveridge is in the Executive office to-day, for the first time in a week, to do business. He is recovering from a severe attack of neuralgia.

MADISON, Wis., Nov. 7.—Gov. Washburn has no idea of changing his residence to Minnesota, as alleged by some correspondent. He expects within a month to establish himself on a place lately purchased just outside this city, attached to which there is some fifty acres of land, on which he can become a farmer. He leaves to-night for Pittsburgh to testify in the mail robbery case of Dudly and Wales.

A SCARE AT WARSAW, IND.

WARSAW, Ind., Nov. 6, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The Sheriff of Kosciusko County was informed yesterday, by a stranger, that the band that had robbed the railroad-train in Iowa was making its way to Warsaw, Ind., to rob the First National Bank in this place, and would be there that night; that he (the said stranger) was acquainted with all the party engaged in the railroad-robbery, and he was to have had a fair divide of all the funds procured, but, as they had not divided satisfactorily with him, he was going to expose them; that there was a large reward offered for the capture of the band, and, if the Sheriff would give him $250, he would assist him in the capture, and would identify the party as the same men that robbed the railroad-express in Iowa, and the Sheriff could claim the large reward offered. The Sheriff offered the stranger $20, and he accepted it. The Sheriff then called together all the chief men to meet him at the Court-House that evening, to plan about the capture. Twenty-five of the bravest men of town were appointed to guard the bank. All the shot-guns and revolvers that could be got were procured, and put into the hands of these warriors, and they were secreted, in some safe place, of course, so that they would none of them get killed by the robbers, and at the same time could watch the bank. Hours passed on, but no robbers made their appearance; and, just before day, the guard retired in disgust at losing a night's sleep for nothing, and all of them felt as though they had been badly sold. But the Sheriff was the worst sold of all, as he was out $20, besides money spent for traveling expenses. We all feel glad that we still live, and hope such unlawful bands will not come this way, as they might get hurt, for we keep prepared at all times for any emergency, and sometimes when there is really no danger, as in the present, for instance.

OUT OF THE SCRAPE.

THE ELECTION IN JASPER COUNTY, IA.

NEWTON, Ia., Nov. 6, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The history of the campaign, which has so excited the political elements of Jasper County, has been little known to the leaders of the Anti-Monopoly party away from the scene of the conflict. The Court-House Ring, who for years had held to the offices like a dog to a root, were renominated at the primary election, and used every unscrupulous means to be elected. People began to tire of this Cæsarism, and opened their eyes. The Granges were largely composed of old-line Republicans, and members of the Executive Committee, it is well known, were also Republicans. Yet, with the rallying cry of Reform, the manifest necessity for a change, and the Rankin defalcation staring them in the face, the elements of the Anti-Monopoly party were splendidly organized, and the victory was a great one when we take into consideration the battle-ground. The Republican majority was reduced from 1,900 to 400. The proportion was: Anti-Monopoly, 5 to the Republicans 6; while, a year ago, it was 1 to 3. Much of this gain to the Reform party is due to the efforts of C. A. Clark, the editor of the *Liberal*, published here. If the work had been commenced a little sooner, there would have been a complete overthrow of the Court-House Ring. At the next election we will sweep the State of Iowa, and Anti-Monopoly will carry its candidate to the White-House in 1876, as easy as Jackson floated into the Presidential chair on the enthusiasm of the times. * * *

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

A meeting of the Committee on Finance is called for 2 o'clock this afternoon at the Mayor's office.

The regular monthly meeting of the Board of Directors of the Exposition will be held on Tuesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, at the Exposition Building.

Maurice Daly, of New York, and George Slosson, of Chicago, play a match at three-ball billiards for $500 a side, this evening, at Kingsbury Music Hall. Both are in excellent practice, and the game promises to be unusually interesting.

The regular meeting of the Philosophical Society will be held this evening in Methodist Church Block, corner of Washington and Clark streets. Mr. Edward Powers, of this city, will read a scientific paper on "The Artificial Production of Rain."

A lady named Mrs. Barber died suddenly on Thursday afternoon at her residence, No. 1362 Wabash avenue. Her death is supposed to have been caused by heart disease, with which she had been afflicted for many years.

A negro waiter at the Johnson House, named Henry Chapman, yesterday stole a valuable watch from a guest of the hotel, named John Schmall. Henry was promptly arrested, and will be brought before Justice Scully this morning.

Mr. Frank Mayo, a lawyer of this city, was yesterday arrested upon the complaint of a man named J. S. Stowe, who charges him with obtaining money under false pretenses. Mr. Mayo says that he committed no such crime, and that he will be able to show the falsity of the accusation this morning.

James Grant, Captain of the schooner E. B. Moore, was up before United States Commissioner Hoyne, yesterday, on the charge of maltreating a sailor on board his vessel off Port Huron last Saturday. He was held for further examination under $500 bail.

Daniel Enright is an old vagrant who has been hanging about the Rock Island Depot and the Pacific Hotel. On Thursday he went into the latter place and stole a pair of chickens, and was caught by Roundsman Bartholin. Justice Banyon sent him to the Bridewell for six months.

The Rev. Jacob Post, late of Milwaukee, will be installed as pastor of the Holland Presbyterian Church, corner of Noble and Erie streets, at half-past 2 o'clock to-morrow afternoon. Prof. Swing, Prof. Blackburn, and the Revs. A. E. Kittredge, C. L. Thompson, and L. H. Reed will be present.

The last stone on the railroad bridge over the Mississippi at Louisiana, Mo., which the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company has been constructing during the last two years at a cost of over $1,000,000, was laid yesterday afternoon, amid grand festivities. Mr. J. C. McMullin, of this city, the General Superintendent of the railroad, acted as master of ceremonies.

Yesterday morning an elderly lady named Mrs. Boe, who resides on Langley avenue, in the Town of Hyde Park, was thrown from a buggy by a runaway horse near the Michigan Southern Depot, at the foot of LaSalle street, and seriously injured. She was removed into the depot and attended by Dr. Leslie, and was afterward taken home by her son, Mr. Willard.

William J. O'Brien, alias O. B. Green, is a young rascal, only 14 years old, who has committed two burglaries and been convicted of both. The first was on the store of H. J. Franklin, No. 55 South Halsted street, from which he stole a lot of cigars, and the second was on the store of Maurice Whittingham & Co., No. 84 West Madison street, from which he stole some knives and pistols. Officer William Gleason arrested him, and Justice Scully held him in bail of $500.

The Coroner yesterday held an inquest on the body of R. V. H. Uhlhorn, the young man who committed suicide at St. Luke's Hospital, on Thursday morning, by shooting himself through the head. The jury rendered a verdict that the deceased had committed suicide while laboring under a temporary fit of insanity. It appears that Dr. Lewis was not the physician who refused to make known the facts concerning the suicide, as was stated in the newspapers of yesterday morning. The Matron of the hospital did not try to conceal the fact that a suicide had been committed in the house, but, on the contrary, gave it as much publicity as she deemed it her duty to do, having written a note herself to the Coroner requesting him to hold the inquest as soon as possible.

At the trial yesterday of the Ahrens Bros.' fire-engine,—the same which broke down at the trial on Wednesday,—the following was the time taken: Showed 20 lbs of steam in 2:45; 30 lbs in 3 minutes; 40 lbs in 4:10. One stream, through 500 feet of hose and 1¼-inch nozzle,—water at nozzle in 5:37; 100 feet from nozzle, 7:05; 200 feet, 9:33; 225 feet, 10:15; farthest distance thrown, 229½ feet. One stream through 250 feet of hose, 1¼-inch nozzle, distance thrown, 254 feet. Two streams, 250 feet of hose, 1-inch nozzle, distance thrown, 185 feet.

Mr. W. J. Rawlings, residing at No. 1000 West Madison street, left his home on Thursday morning last, and proceeded to his employer's place of business, Nos. 45 and 47 Lake street. He was engaged in the office until 2 p. m., when he left for the purpose of going to lunch, and has not since been seen or heard of. The following is a description of his personal appearance: Height, about five feet two inches; complexion, florid; eyes, hair, and whiskers, black; whiskers, long side, slightly tinged with gray; had on, when last seen, a tweed mixture suit, long sack-coat, plaid scarf, breastpin made out of a gold dollar, and a low-crowned felt hat. Any information as to his whereabouts will be gratefully received by his distressed wife.

DESTRUCTION OF AN OAKUM FACTORY.

A few minutes after 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, an alarm of fire was sent in from Box 259, flames having been discovered in the oakum factory of John Davis & Co., located at the corner of Diller and Kinzie streets. The fire originated in the card-room, from the friction of machinery, and spread with great rapidity. The building was a low wooden structure, and, having been long occupied for the manufacture of oakum, was thoroughly saturated with tar and pitch, and, being filled with oakum in process of making and barrels of tar, fell an easy prey to the devouring element. The Fire Department responded with its usual promptness to the alarm; but when the engines arrived on the spot it was apparent to Marshal Benner that the factory was past saving, and he therefore directed the efforts of his men towards preventing the further spread of the flames. In this they were successful, the flames being confined exclusively to the oakum works. In half an hour after the discovery of the fire the factory was in ashes. The loss upon the building and the contents will not fall short of $15,000, and is total, there being no insurance. The building was of little value, the chief loss being upon the stock and machinery. Very little of the latter can be used again, being melted, and warped and twisted by the intensity of the heat. The building was owned by the firm which occupied it, and was the pioneer oakum factory of the Northwest. The destruction of the works will not only be felt severely by its owners, but also by many ship-builders who have relied upon it for their supply of oakum.

A Negro Jury.

Washington, N. C. (Nov. 3), Dispatch to the New York Herald.

The trial of Dave Martin and Jimmy Anderson, both negroes, for the murder of a white boy named Carter, in September last, was brought to a close to-day, resulting in the acquittal of Anderson and the conviction of Dave Martin in the first degree. The remarkable feature in this trial lies in the fact that the entire jury were negroes. The Judge sentenced the prisoner to be executed on the 28th inst., in doing which he remarked that upon the whole it was gratifying to see and know that in a case of such importance, involving such delicate relations between the white and black race, a jury of black men had rendered a verdict according to evidence and according to law. The verdict presents a striking contrast to one just rendered in another State, involving similar important consequences to them. Here a jury of twelve negroes, probably a majority of them unable to read or write, gave such a verdict as the highest degree of intelligence and integrity demanded. There a jury of a different race, white men, educated men no doubt, had rendered a verdict contrary to what have been considered established and proved facts, so declared by the Judge on the bench and so acknowledged by public sentiment. So much for the difference of justice as administered in North Carolina. His Honor regarded this fact as worth the calm consideration of statesmen and law-makers. Honest ignorance should be recognized, while intelligent vice should be scorned. The community had no reason to fear so long as men were governed by their convictions of what was right. He would not thank them for what they had done; no one should be thanked for doing his simple duty. He had no doubt that a jury of white men, under similar evidence, would have convicted a white boy of murdering a negro boy. Their verdict, at least, had not been influenced by any feelings of race or cast. It certainly presented food for reflection.

Slade's Skull.

From the Salt Lake Tribune.

Under this head the Denver *Tribune* of Thursday introduces a relic of one of Mark Twain's heroes. About daylight this morning, as a teamster employed by Sherman & Lewis, lumber dealers, at the corner of Blake and Nineteenth streets, entered their yard to arrange for a day's work, he discovered on the steps leading to the office a sack, which contained something that excited his curiosity. He began to fathom its depths, and drew out a round package which was wrapped carefully in a well-worn paper bag and a copy of the Utah *Mining Journal* of April 25. These wrappings laid aside, there appeared to the astonished gaze of the teamster a human skull, labeled "Slade, the Montana Murderer." Mr. Lewis at once took possession of the "relic," and his office was visited to-day by quite a throng anxious to get a sight of it. Among others who came up was "Shep" Medary, a plainsman of fourteen years' experience, who knows Colorado, Montana, Idaho, and all the Territories almost by heart; knew Slade, and was present at his execution in Virginia City, in the spring of 1864. The skull answers somewhat the belongings of such a desperado as Slade was known to be—broad across the cheek bones, and low, retreating forehead. "Shep," who just returned yesterday from piloting the Hayden scientific party, recalls some reminiscences of the man Slade, who, in his day, was the most dreaded man in the Rocky Mountain region. Slade came out from Illinois in the days of the California gold fever, and dodged about on the plains for a long time, dividing his attention between the Indians and the avoiding of a small band of vigilantes who were hunting him to "settle" some flagrant outrages which he had perpetrated back in the States. After roving about for several years, he was placed at Julesburg as agent for Holladay's Overland Stage Company, he being deemed an "available" man to face the cut-throats who swarmed in that region, often molesting the Company's property. He supplanted another almost equally desperate man—Jules, a Frenchman, with whom he afterwards had a desperate encounter, both receiving dangerous wounds. Subsequently Slade killed Jules, and committed a series of barbarities too atrocious to relate, cutting off Jules' ears and fairly quartering him. After a career of unexampled violence, passing now for a desperado, now for a valued citizen, killing (by common report) twenty-six men, this man, "feared," as a route agent expressed it, "from Fort Kearney west a great deal more than the Almighty," was caught by a party of outraged miners at Virginia City, Mon., and hung. It was supposed at the time that his body was shipped East to his friends. At least nothing transpired to warrant any further attention to the matter.

An Old-School Clergyman.

From the New York Times.

There died, three weeks ago, in Shropshire, England, at a place called Wem, whence came the notorious Lord Chancellor Jeffreys, who was "Baron Jeffreys of Wem," one of the few clergymen who remained belonging to quite the old school of divines.

In early life Mr. Meret, for such was this gentleman's name, had been a boon companion of a former Duke of Cleveland, who had proved his regard by returning him for one of his boroughs. While Mr. Meret was thus adorning the Legislature of his country, the Duke's living of Wem fell vacant and the Duke proposed that his friend should hold it as a "warming-pan" until the Duke's cousin, a youth then of tender years, was ready to take it; His Grace, no doubt, after his usual fashion, emphasizing the proposal by the assurance that it was "a d—d good thing;" for this was the Duke who marked his approval of a sermon by saying to the preacher: "That was a d—d good sermon you gave us, a d—d good sermon." So Mr. Merest threw off the Senator and became the divine, a proceeding probably thought quite natural and proper in those days, but which would, under similar circumstances, now send alike the lights of High Church and Low Church into fits. The Duke's young kinsman never could persuade these inexorable gentlemen, the Oxford Examiners, to give him a degree. He said he did his papers "by the light of reason," but they desired them done by the light of certain rules of grammar and mathematics as well, and this was wanting. So he was never ordained, and the old ex-M. P. continued to hold the living, which was about $12,500 a year, with an excellent house and grounds, for life, his being, probably, a unique case in every respect. The present patron of the living is a widely different Duke of Cleveland. He was a great friend of the late Bishop Wilberforce, and his wife is only sister of Earl Stanhope, the historian, and mother, by her first marriage, of Lord Rosebery, lately a visitor to New York.

Young Female Clerks.

A London paper says: "The experiment of employing young ladies as clerks in an insurance office has been tried and found eminently successful in the case of the Prudential, on Ludgate Hill. For more than a year and a half the little band, beginning with ten, now reaching thirty-six in number, and intended to be still further reinforced, has been working steadily, and giving entire satisfaction to the managers. The rooms occupied by them are light and airy, separated altogether from those occupied by the male clerks in the establishment, and furnished with convenient chairs and desks. The lady clerks, who are of various ages, from 18 to 30, seem to enjoy excellent health and spirits, and are unanimous in agreeing that regular employment, if moderate, is peculiarly salutary. They are exclusively ladies, strictly so called, the daughters of professional men. They arrive from their various homes at Ludgate Hill, at 10 a. m., stop work for an hour at 1 o'clock, and leave the office at 5 p. m. Several holidays in the year are allowed. The work is chiefly a simple kind of copying, requiring only careful attention, good handwriting, and intelligence to decipher names of persons and places,—the Welsh one especially affording a limitless field for conjecture. The salary of these ladies is small, beginning (inclusive of certain fees) at £32 per annum, and being raised £10 each year up to £60. It would appear, however, that there are abundance of candidates to be found for each chair; and of course, as the work is as well done as by male clerks, the advantage to the Company must be very great indeed. It should be added that all directions for the work pass through the hands of a lady superintendent.

Extraordinary Charge of Bigamy.

Frederick Francis Archibald Farquharson, a young man, has just been committed to the Wiltshire, Eng., Assizes on a charge of bigamy by the Trowbridge Magistrates. It appeared from the evidence that, in 1859, he first married a lady named Buckley, but in 1861 was divorced from her, as it was alleged, on the ground that he was under age at the time of the marriage. In the same year, being now of age, he married Miss Alice Bertha Henrietta Voyer Benest, at Hackney Church, London, after a courtship of seven months. On the occasion of this marriage prisoner said nothing about the former marriage. The party lived together as man and wife up to a very recent period. Prisoner, however, was in the habit of going into the country on business, and the frequency of these excursions excited some suspicions in the mind of his London wife's mother, who thereupon paid a visit to North Bradley, Wilts, the residence of the prisoner's mother, a lady of independent means. To her great astonishment she there found the prisoner with another wife and family, he having, it was shown in evidence, married on the 28th of December, 1865, a young lady named Jessie Hooper. The mother of the London wife compelled the prisoner to enter her cab, and accompany her to Trowbridge, where she gave him into custody. The prisoner, who is a man of good address, is about 30. He has served in the army. The prisoner, when he left his London wife, said he had to go into the country on business, and when he left his country spouse it was under the pretext of going to town on business. All three of the wives were present during a recent examination, and the two latter have families.

Drinks at Vienna.

American mixed drinks have been unanimously condemned by the international jury of several hundreds of thousands of Germans, Frenchmen, Englishmen, Russians, Swedes, Danes, Egyptians, Persians, and Japanese, that attended the Vienna Exhibition. The great bar where those drinks were sold has collapsed and gone into bankruptcy. Dr. Boernstein avers that the beer of Germany has carried away the premium over all drinks, and that Americans in Vienna are getting to be much fonder of it than they ever have been of cider or whisky. He says you may ask an American visitor to Vienna where to find this street or that avenue and the chances are ten to one you will not get a satisfactory answer, but just ask him where he got a good glass of beer, and straightway he will guide you to the place, be he ever so much of a temperance man at home.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—EXTRAORDINARY LEASE ON State-st., of 28x44 feet, just north of the corner of Randolph-st., east front. This remarkable lease runs 99 years, without reappraisals, on the following terms: Only $1,200 per year for three and one-half years, and $1,800 per year thereafter until expiration of full term. Privilege of purchase at a fixed price embodied in lease. This lease, the only one of the kind to be had, will be sold at a moderate bonus if taken at once. For absolute certainty, no property could be more desirable than such a lease; $6,000 or $8,000 would be sufficient to improve the lot (which has party walls on three sides) and render it permanently productive. The location will always be most desirable. The lot is the only one with an east front on State-st., north of Madison. Those who desire to secure the best thing of the kind in the city, and something that will always pay handsomely, should make early application to the undersigned. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 15 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—3 GREAT BARGAINS, FOR ONLY 5 days. 50 feet on the southeast corner of Thirty-second-st. and Calumet-av., and 50 feet on the northeast corner of Thirty-third-st. and Calumet-av. Price $95 per foot, $3,500 cash and $6,000 in one year.

65 feet by 160 on the northwest corner of Douglas Place and South Park-av., looking down the great South Park or Boulevard, one of the best prospective corners in the city. Price low, as the owner needs money.

75 feet on the northeast corner of Thirty-fifth-st. and Calumet-av. Very low if taken soon. Inquire of JACOB WEIL & CO., northwest corner of Dearborn and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON THE FOLLOWING streets: State, Burnside, Butterfield, Arnold, Garibaldi, Hanover, Butler, Wallace, Summer, Winter, Murray, and Halsted; also, on Wentworth, Shurtleff, Portland, and Stewart-avs.; also, on Alexander, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Napoleon, Twenty-ninth, Earl, Thirtieth, Haven, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Fontaine, and Thirty-eighth-sts. Title perfect. Warranty deeds. A very small payment down, 5 years' time, 6 per cent interest. No agency business. Apply to owner. ALBERT CRANE, 116 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—$400—ON EASY TERMS—WE HAVE a few of those beautifully-located lots left, situated inside of the old city limits, near street cars and omnibus line, which must be sold this month; title perfect; abstract furnished each purchaser. Call and let us take you to see them. A. G. STOREY & SON, 148 South Clark-st., Room 8.

FOR SALE—SOME SPECIAL BARGAINS IN CITY and acre property. Apply to G. S. HUBBARD, Jr., 168 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—IMPROVED LEASEhold property, centrally located, all rented. Terms, $5,000 cash, $7,500 in five years, balance in real estate. The best bargain in the city. Building new and first-class. Address A 17, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—$6,500 WILL PURCHASE THE NEW brick house No. 604 Tyler-st.; $2,000 less than cost. Inquire at 212 Ashland-av.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE IN THOROUGH REPAIR, east front, lot 25 or 50x125. No. 248 Portland-av. Whole worth, $4,500, or, with one lot, $3,000. Will be sold, if taken on or before Monday, at a discount of 25 per cent. $1,200 in about 3 years, balance cash, for 50 feet, or $600 in 3 years, balance cash, for 25 feet. HOLMES & CO., 71 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—OAKWOOD-AV.—40x150 FT. ON OAKwood-av., near Vincennes-av. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—ASHLAND-AV.—3-STORY FRAME house fronting Union Park, and between Park-av. and Lake-st., with a long and favorable lease of lot. A very decided bargain. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE—25X105 FEET ON Thirty-sixth-st. No incumbrance and perfect title. Half cash, balance one year at 6 per cent interest. Address OWNER, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—$2,600, $500 CASH, WILL BUY A new cottage of 6 rooms, double parlors, 3 sleeping-rooms, kitchen, pantry, closet, and a large basement unfinished, on Langley-av., near Forty-fifth-st.; balance on very easy terms. A bargain at panic prices. J. S. GOULD & CO., 119 Dearborn-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—DESPLAINES IS 12 MILES FROM city limits, with good schools, 4 churches, flouring-mill, planing-mill, 3 hotels, plenty of stores, and 1,000 inhabitants. I have a 7-room cottage and 2 lots at Desplaines, $1,000, only $200 cash and $15 monthly for balance. Also, a few lots left at $160; only $10 down, and $5 a month until paid. I have a few choice grove lots left at Evanston, $250, only $25 down, $5 monthly payments. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—LOTS IN ENGLEWOOD, NEAR THE Normal School, at a bargain for cash. This is one of the best investments offered. MEAD & COE, 152 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD LOTS ON SIXTY-SECond and Sixty-third-sts., near depots, church, and school; cheap, and easy terms. CANFIELD & MATTESON, 60 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FOR CITY PROPERty, a very choice country place, within 16 miles of the city, and accessible by railway. The ground is part woodland and part rolling ridge land, with extra nice dwelling-house, barn, &c. Apply to G. S. HUBBARD, Jr., Real Estate Agent, 168 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AT SOUTH ENGLEWOOD—120 CHOICE building lots, $250 each, payable ¼ cash, and balance at the end of three years, or in monthly installments of $5 each at 8 per cent. MATSON HILL, 108 and 110 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—I WILL SELL GOOD NEW houses at North Evanston of from 5 to 10 rooms at low figures for ten annual payments, or with nothing but interest paid annually in advance; or I will rent till next May (for cash in advance) for half price; or I will trade houses or lots at cash figures for a stock of dry goods, groceries, hardware, boots and shoes, or clothing. Call at my office in Evanston, or from 2 to 5 at 153 Dearborn-st. C. E. BROWNE.

FOR SALE—20 ACRES IN THE S. W. ¼ SEC. 29, 39, 13.

Also, 21 acres in Ogden-av., in the s. w. ¼ Sec. 28, 39, 13. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—WASHINGTON HEIGHTS—CHEAP lots, $100 each; no money down, monthly payments; better than any savings bank. Call at Room 8, No. 77 West Madison-st. Open Saturday evenings.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—150 FEET, TREMENdous sacrifice; location the very centre of immense improvements; it is the best bargain we ever offered in real estate. HULBURD & CO., 208 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—NEW HOUSE, BRICK basement, large lot; small cash payments, long time on balance. HULBURD & CO., 208 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—EVANSTON—CHOICE RESIDENCE lots, 50x180 feet, fronting on wide avenues, for $300 to $450, including shade-trees and sidewalks; terms easy, monthly or annual payments. COMMONS & BEST, 142 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT NORTH EVANSTON—GOOD BARgains offered in property by the lot and acre. JOHN CULVER, 144 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT OAK PARK AND RIDGELAND—Three first-class residences on easy terms, and several very desirable vacant lots. JAS. W. SCOVILLE, 119 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—PARK RIDGE—HAVING SOLD THE bulk of our very choice property at Park Ridge, we offer the remainder, 14 acres, beautifully located, on easy terms, and at a price that will insure an early sale. There is no such property for the money near Chicago. WETHERELL, PUTNAM & CO., Room 13, 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AT NORTH EVANSTON—ONLY $300 for choice central lots 33 feet front, with good walks. Party taken to the property. WM. P. THAYER, 144 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—IN COTTAGE GROVE, A BEAUTIful new house and large lot; house at cost, and the lot thrown in; down from $3,500 to $2,000. Panic beat out of sight. J. S. GOULD & CO., 119 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—30 LOTS, 25 FT. WIDE, NEAR ROCK Island car-shops. Low price and easy terms. J. W. HEDENBERG, 99 East Madison-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—MONTHLY INSTALLMENTS, new two-story house at South Englewood. E. L. BRAINERD, 125 Clark-st., Room 28.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ON LONG TIME, OR EXCHANGE for choice city property—80 acres of select fruit or farming land, partly improved, adjoining the Village of Millburg, 6 and 7 miles from the docks and depots of Benton Harbor and St. Joseph, Mich. This property is clear. No objections to assuming a small incumbrance. See G. S. SUNDERCOCK, 87 Dearborn-st., or J. H. LEE, St. Joseph, Mich.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A WELL-IMproved farm of 200 acres; has been sold for $7,500; will sell for $5,000 on long time, or exchange for merchandise or furniture, chattels, or improved Chicago property. Have also some property in old Town of Hyde Park, and secured notes on real estate, for exchange. OSGOOD & WILLIAMS, 63 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—340 ACRES SELECTED ILLINOIS fruit lands in tracts suitable for small farms, situated near railroads and handy to market. Low prices and low interest to those who will settle or improve. Apply to GIBSON & HOSMER, 116 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID FARM OF 195 ACRES, 46 miles from Chicago; price, $35 per acre, or will exchange for unimproved Illinois or Iowa arable lands. Address P. O. Box 247, Chicago.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—200 FEET ON MICHIGAN, WABASH, or other avenues south of city limits; will give new house and lot, free of incumbrance and worth $6,000, in part payment. MATSON HILL, 108 and 110 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A LOT BETWEEN OR NEAR BUTTERfield and State-sts. and north of Forty-seventh; also, about Ashland-av. and Twelfth-st. Address P 54, Tribune office.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A VAN'S DOUBLE-OVEN HOTEL cooking-range, broiler, and vegetable-stove, good as new, very cheap. Inquire at Room 1, over 178 South Water-st.

FOR SALE—A LARGE BLACK WALNUT OFFICE table, second-hand, as good as new; size 9 feet by 3 feet 6 inches. Meissner Furniture Manf. Co., 347 and 349 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—3 ELEGANT SILK DRESSES, ENtirely new (large size), black and brown; cost $800. Can be seen 177 Clark-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—GOVERNMENT CLOTHING OF ALL kinds, wholesale and retail, at GOVERNMENT GOODS DEPOT, No. 195 and 197 East Lake-st., Chicago, Ill.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FURNITURE OF ALL KINDS ON INSTALLMENTS at lowest cash prices; elegant designs of the Empire Bedstead. Empire Parlor Bedstead Company, 365 West Madison-st.

FURNITURE AND MERCHANDISE OF ALL kinds bought for cash by calling on or addressing McDOWELL, 65 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—3 LARGE-SIZED MORNING-GLORY stoves, at a bargain. Using steam, and have no use for them. W. W. KIMBALL, 205, 207 and 209 State-st.

IF YOU HAVE FURNITURE OR HOUSEHOLD goods to dispose of, or any kind of merchandise, call and see OSGOOD & WILLIAMS, 63 South Canal-st.

PARTIES BREAKING UP HOUSE OR HAVING household goods to dispose of will find a cash buyer by addressing L. LIND, 195 and 197 Randolph-st.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

FOR SALE—ENGLISH CEMENT—160 BARRELS Portland, to close account, in lots to suit, at $6.25 per barrel. JOHN WATSON, Room 23 Metropolitan Block.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

12 ELDRIDGE COURT—ROOMS TO RENT, EN suite or single, with board. All modern improvements.

43 HUBBARD-COURT—FIRST-CLASS BOARD for ladies or gentlemen $4 to $5.50 per week, with use of piano. Day board $4.

252 CALUMET-AV.—TWO GENTLEMEN DEsirous of occupying one pleasant room together, with good board in a family that does not keep boarding house can find such accommodations at the above number.

395 WABASH-AV.—ELEGANT ROOMS TO RENT, furnished or unfurnished, with or without board.

887 INDIANA-AV.—A PLEASANT FRONT ALcove room to rent, with board, suitable for gentleman and wife, or three single gentlemen. Two or three table boarders can be accommodated. Only reliable people need apply. MRS. SIBLEY.

927 MICHIGAN-AV.—THREE VERY DESIRAble front rooms with first-class board and accommodations for 3 or 4 persons.

West Side.

203 FULTON-ST.—NEWLY-FURNISHED FRONT room, with first-class board.

216 FULTON-ST., CORNER PEORIA—TWO FURnished rooms with good board can be obtained, in brick house, with all modern improvements; for married or single gentlemen.

460 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—A LARGE front room, second floor, unfurnished, and back parlor, furnished or unfurnished, with board.

506 WASHINGTON-ST.—A SUITE OF UNFURnished rooms with board. Also, a pleasant room for gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen. Cheap if taken immediately.

North Side.

126 NORTH DEARBORN-ST.—FURNISHED and unfurnished rooms, suitable for gentlemen and ladies, with table board.

Hotels.

ATLANTIC HOTEL—VAN BUREN AND SHERMAN-sts., opposite Rock Island depot—Elegant rooms, good board, at reasonable rates; transient, $2.50 per day; first-class in every particular.

CENTRAL HOTEL, MARKET-ST., BETWEEN Madison and Washington—Good rooms and first-class board at reasonable rates. Day board $6 per week. Transient $2.50 per day. A passenger elevator constantly running.

MICHIGAN AVENUE HOTEL (LATE TREMONT House), furnished rooms for gentlemen. This hotel is under entire new management.

Miscellaneous.

BOARDERS WANTED—1,000 PEOPLE TO CALL daily at Room 3, 153 East Monroe-st., and see a complete registry of all the principal boarding-houses in the city, free of charge.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—A FAMILY OF SIX, COMPRISING TWO gentlemen and four ladies, wish a comfortable home, where there are no other boarders, on any of the avenues east of Wabash and between Twelfth and Twenty-third-sts.—Address D 86, Tribune office.

BOARD—A GENTLEMAN WISHES BOARD ON the North Side for himself and wife. He will give and require the best references. Address, giving name, location, and terms, T 23, Tribune office.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—TWO RED COWS. APPLY CORNER Western-av. and Fifty-fifth-st. H. ROPKE.

FOUND—ONE SMALL DUN MARE, WHICH the owner can have by proving same and paying charges. P. FLEMING, 16 Fuller-st.

LOST—A LARGE WALLET CONTAINING CHECKS, currency, and memoranda. A reward will be paid for its return to FARMER & ATKINS, 88 LaSalle-st.

LOST—ON ELDRIDGE-COURT, ON TUESDAY last, a small black-and-tan dog, with red collar and very small lock. Any person returning him to 954 South State-st. will be liberally rewarded.

LOST—DOG—A FEMALE BLACK-AND-TAN, WITH white spot on the breast; answers to the name of Fly. A liberal reward will be paid for her return to 120 East Adams-st.

LOST—A GOLD WATCH, ON OR NEAR TWENTY-second-st. A liberal reward will be paid for it at the Avenue House, corner Twenty-second-st. and Wabash-av.

LOST—AT OR IN THE VICINITY OF EXPOSITION Building, last evening, a Stoh fur collar. Will finder please leave at Tribune office?

LOST—SNY ISLAND LEVEE BOND (NO. 3) FOR $500. A liberal reward will be paid for its return to GEORGE W. SITTINGER, 109 Dearborn-st.

STOLEN—FROM 874 WEST JACKSON-ST., NOV. 7, black horse and square box top buggy, red gearing with gilt stripes on body and gearing; the horse has white color, nose and star on one of the hind fetlocks, and weighs about 1,050 pounds; the finder will be liberally rewarded by returning them to J. F. MENDSEN, 584 West Monroe-st.

STOLEN—THURSDAY EVENING, ABOUT 7 P. M., a light bay horse, with star in forehead, and two hind feet white, and hitched to top buggy, stood in front of Mechanics' National Bank. A liberal reward will be paid for the recovery of the same by J. S. REED, Cashier of Mechanics' National Bank, northwest corner Lake and LaSalle-sts.

STOLEN—A SQUARE-BOX BUGGY, PATENT wheels, silver-mounted, painted black with gilt stripes, name of the maker on back bar, Velie & Bros., Chicago, Ill. A reward of $25 will be paid for its return to 249 West Polk-st. ROBERT BRANDHUBER.

TAKEN UP—ON THE PREMISES OF THE SUBscriber, 1½ miles east of Lyons, Cook County, Ill., on the 29th day of October, 1873, 1 gray mare about 7 or 8 years old, weight about 900 lbs. Had on an old bridle and a saddle, tied on with a rope. The owner can have the same by proving property and paying charges. L. B. SMITH.

$5 REWARD—LOST, ON THURSDAY AFTERnoon, a coral ear-drop, between Mandel's dry goods store and Van Buren-st. cars. The finder will receive the above reward by leaving it at 206 South Peoria-st.

$15 REWARD—THE ABOVE REWARD WILL BE paid, and no questions asked, upon the return of three ladies' hats stolen on State-st. Thursday evening. WM. TARBLE, 17 South Canal-st., second floor.

FINANCIAL.

CLAIMS AGAINST HOME, KNICKERBOCKER, and Germania Insurance Companies cashed by J. N. WETHERELL, 150 Dearborn-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—COOK COUNTY BONDS. GEORGE SAWIN, Rooms 19 and 21 Exchange Building, corner of Washington and Clark-sts.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAUNDER'S private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark. Established 1854.

TO LOAN—A FEW HUNDRED DOLLARS ON short time. Address, giving particulars as to your security and amount wanted, M 61, Tribune office.

TO LOAN—I HAVE $1,000 CASH ON HAND TO BUY a good purchase-money mortgage. JOSIAH H. RISSELL, 45 Bryan Block.

WANTED—$2,300; SAFE AND PROFITABLE; NO risk; will guarantee $3,000 in 4 months. State where an interview can be had. Address P 53, Tribune.

WANTED—A TIME LOAN OF $2,000 ON GOOD INside city property, for which a liberal offer is made. C. H. WHITTLESEY, 9 Major Block, 149 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD bonds in exchange for local securities. BARCLAY, VOORHIES & CO., cor. Washington and Dearborn-sts.

WANTED—PURCHASE MONEY MORTGAGES IN sums of $500 to $10,000. B. GROSSMAN, Room 13, 178 State-st.

WANTED—TO SELL TWO NOTES, $600 EACH, secured by trust deed on improved Chicago property worth $3,000; will pay 5 per cent commission; abstract complete. CASH, Tribune office.

WANTED—$1,500 ON SECOND MORTGAGE FOR 6 months on improved property; good margin; will pay well for it. Address P 59, Tribune office.

$1,500 WANTED IMMEDIATELY, FOR TWO or three years, on good city real-estate security. Address T 30, Tribune office.

$2,000 WANTED FOR 3 YEARS, ON REAL estate security. Title perfect; abstract down to present time. Address X Y Z, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE.

FOR EXCHANGE—SUBURBAN LOT FOR A SAFE. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

TO EXCHANGE—A HOUSE AND TWO LOTS IN city and $1,000 in money, also an improved farm, for dry goods, boots and shoes, or ready-made clothing. BRIGHAM & STEVENS, 12 Methodist Church Block.

TO EXCHANGE—160 ACRES OF CHOICE LAND, 3 miles from a thriving railroad town in Southeastern Nebraska, for a cottage and lot in the city or a convenient suburban town. Address M 60, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—GOOD FARMS FOR CHICAGO property; prices, $4,000 to $25,000; sizes, 80 to 1,000 acres, and 40 to 300 miles from Chicago. J. W. HEDENBERG, 99 East Madison-st., Room 4.

TO EXCHANGE—3 VERY ATTRACTIVE 2-STORY and basement cottages, modern-front dwellings, with 2-story brick barns, on Indiana-av., corner of Thirty-third-st. These houses will be sold for a small cash payment, the balance taken in good residence property on the South Side, within city limits. WETHERELL, PUTNAM & CO., 94 Washington-st., Room 13.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR CHICAGO PROPERTY—35-acre fruit-farm, half-mile from station, in Michigan, $6,000. Will assume incumbrance, if necessary. CLAFLIN BROS. & CO.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR STOCK OF GOODS—BRICK house on North Side, with equity; worth $5,000; incumbrance of $2,500. CLAFLIN BROS. & CO., 131 LaSalle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—SUBURBAN LOTS FOR LOW-priced houses and lots, houses on leased ground, horses, carriages, furniture, &c. Incumbrances assumed. Cash furnished. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 175 West Madison-st.

TO EXCHANGE—GOOD BUSINESS LOT ON Archer-av., near Twenty-second-st., for stock of staple goods suitable for lumber district; amount, $4,000 to $6,000. Address G 90, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—WELL-LOCATED lots for horse and buggy and piano. Inquire at Room 2, Major Block.

INSTRUCTION.

AN ACCOMPLISHED AND EXPERIENCED LADY teacher wishes a situation in an academy. Address D. C. GRIFFING, Cambridge, Mass.

SITUATION WANTED—AS PRINCIPAL OR teacher of a grammar or district school, by a young man who has taught in New England. Address S. T. JENCKS, Joliet, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—A BOSTON LADY, A graduate of one of the best schools, having some experience, would like a situation as governess. Apply in person or by letter, to MR. MESERVE, Palmer House.

SITUATION WANTED—A MARRIED LADY (French) desires a situation as teacher in music, piano, and also instruct in the French, German, and English languages. Address MRS. F., care F. Ouny, 127 East Adams-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY COMpetent to teach music and the English branches, as governess or companion for invalid; would accept a small salary; best of references given and required. Address Box 26, Dixon, Ill.

WANTED—INSTRUCTION ON THE VIOLIN AND cornet. Call or address JAMES A. CULL, 807 Wabash-av.

SEWING MACHINES.

GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING MACHINES—General Office, 150 State-st.; Branch Office, corner Halsted and Randolph-sts. Persons having old Grover & Baker machines are invited to call and see the new improvements and hear something to their advantage.

WILLCOX & GIBBS, THE BEST FAMILY SEWING machine. Thread, needles, oil and repairing. Willcox & Gibbs S. M. Co., corner Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, Etc.

WANTED—A BOOKKEEPER, ONE WHO thoroughly understands and is competent to take entire charge of a set of produce commission books; no others need apply. Call between 9 and 10 o'clock to-morrow at 57 West Lake-st.

Trades.

WANTED—A MAN TO TAKE CHARGE OF A meat market who thoroughly understands the business. Inquire of N. C. JOHNSON, 356 West Indiana-st. German or Norwegian.

WANTED—A JOURNEYMAN TAILOR TO GO INto the country. Apply at Irving House, Saturday and Monday, Nov. 8 and 10.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, 4 TUCK POINTERS on corner of Cass and Superior-sts. Highest wages paid.

WANTED—TWO GOOD HORSE-SHOERS TO GO to the country. Inquire at 344 Wabash-av.; good wages.

WANTED—A GOOD BREWER FOR ALE AND lager-beer. Apply at 173 Milwaukee-av.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—300 CHOPPERS FOR MICHIGAN, INdiana, and Ohio; 50 railroad men, and 10 coal miners for Indiana. Apply to CHRISTIAN & BING, No. 1 South Clark-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—TEN YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN, TO whom steady employment and good wages will be given. Call at or address No. 167 South Clark-st., Rooms 17 and 18.

WANTED—BOOK AGENTS IN THE CITY FOR "Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Seas," by Jules Verne. Elegantly bound and illustrated. A rare chance. Call at 177 Madison-st., Chicago.

WANTED—MAN WITH $250 CASH, TO WORK IN a market. Security and liberal wages. Need not be a practical butcher. Address V 43, Tribune office.

WANTED—MEN THAT SPEAK ANY LANGUAGE to sell Prof. Henry's non-explosive for kerosene, anywhere; costs only 8 and 16 cents; sells quick for 25 and 50 cents. A. RAY, Room 15, 144 East Randolph-st., Chicago.

WANTED—MEN LOOKING FOR EMPLOYMENT that will pay them $4 to $6 a day to call on McINTYRE & CO., 71 South Canal-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED ADVERTISING agent. Call at Room 3, Otis Block, from 9 to 12 a. m.; reference required.

WANTED—TWO INTELLIGENT YOUNG MEN OF a business turn of mind can get a six months' engagement at 129 West Madison-st., up-stairs, after 10.

WANTED—MEN TO SELL CHEAP ARTICLES, small capital for an outfit; all goods unsold taken back. American Novelty Company, 133 Clark-st., Room 22.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN HAVING EXPERIence in tending bar; must be sober, steady, of good appearance, and bring good references. Apply at 145 East Adams-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED GIRL TO DO general housework in a small family; references required. Apply at 583 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A STRONG, WILLING GIRL FOR COMmon housework, at 906 Indiana-av.

WANTED—AT 1132 INDIANA-AV., A GIRL TO DO general housework; must be a good washer and ironer.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK, in family of five persons; German or Scandinavian preferred. Apply at 243 South May-st., near corner West Harrison and May.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A GOOD COOK; references required; wages $4 per week. Inquire at 302 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND ironer, at 1317 Indiana-av.; German or Swede preferred.

WANTED—A GIRL, 15 YEARS OLD, TO TAKE care of a baby during the day. Inquire at 296 West Randolph-st.

Milliners.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS TRIMMER (MILLIner). Inquire in the morning from 8 to 10, at 302 West Madison-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—SEVERAL YOUNG LADIES AND GENtlemen, those having a desire for the stage and willing to place themselves under a reliable manager for a small salary for the first season. Address DAVIS & CO., Theatrical Agents, 150 Vine-st., P. O. Box 285, Cincinnati, O.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—THE BEST HOUSE AND LOCATION for keeping boarders in the city; 15 rooms; all modern improvements; house in splendid order; situated on Twelfth-st., near Clinton; rent cheap to a responsible party. Apply to R. C. COLE & CO., 136 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—A COTTAGE ON EVANS-AV., BEtween Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth-sts. Will rent at low figure to good tenant. JAMES H. HILL, 94 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE 221 NORTH CLARK-ST.; $30 per month; 5 rooms. Apply to R. H. FLEMING, 156 Washington-st., Office 14.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY HOUSE OF SIX ROOMS, rent $30 per month. No. 73 Lincoln-st., near Washington-av. Inquire at 374 Washington-av., corner of Lincoln-st.

TO RENT—SUITES OF ROOMS, SUITABLE FOR housekeeping; gas, water, and water-closets with each; in Thompson's Block, West Madison-st.; will rent either in suites of 2 or 6 rooms; also a number of cottages. By WM. H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—CHARMING AND COMMODIOUS COTtage, 467 Second, between Lincoln and Robey-sts. First-class neighborhood. Key at 473. S. T. KING, 112 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, OR WILL SELL FURNIture extremely cheap, 1½-story house, 9 rooms, water and gas, Warren-av. Large corner lot with fruit, flowers, shade trees. S. DELAMATER, 86 Washington-st.

TO RENT—FIRST FLOOR OF COTTAGE HOUSE, containing 6 rooms, closets, and pantry. Convenient to street cars. 232 Sedgwick-st. Inquire at the rear, or at 173 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—83 AND 85 NORTH HALSTED-ST., 12 rooms each. GEDDES & REID, Room 24, Portland Block.

TO RENT—A COTTAGE OF SIX ROOMS, CLOSET and pantry, with water, at 274 West Harrison-st. Apply to M. HAGERTY, 206 South Desplaines-st.

TO RENT—DWELLING FLATS, AFTER BOSTON style, in the new Pierce Block, corner Sangamon and Randolph-sts., and very convenient; rent moderate. A few stores left. Apply immediately to WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

TO RENT—312 ERIE-ST., THE NEW AND ELEgant 2-story and basement house, all modern improvements, heater, etc.; will be rented very low; convenient to business. C. N. HAMMOND, 144 Madison-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—HAVING FURNISHED ADDITIONAL rooms within the past week, desirable parties can be accommodated by the day, week, or month. Appointments first-class, charges reasonable. 83 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS, cheap, by the day, week, or month. Apply at Room 27, No. 155 and 157 East Washington-st., near Board of Trade.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS ON THE second floor, by the day or month. Exchange Building, corner Clark and Washington-sts. Apply Room 36.

TO RENT—TO A QUIET FAMILY, FIVE ROOMS, first floor, large house, 507 West Washington-st., two blocks from cars.

TO RENT—THREE ROOMS ON THIRD FLOOR, 180 Twenty-second-st. Three rooms on third floor, 147 Twenty-second-st. Basement under Avenue House. WM. M. BAKER, 126 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, 3 UNFURnished front rooms with large closets and all modern improvements. References required. 463 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—4 ROOMS AT 727 WEST MADISON-ST.

TO RENT—ONE NICELY FURNISHED FRONT room, with or without board, for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen. Call at 278 West Randolph-st., corner Morgan-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, SINGLE AND IN suites, or suitable for light housekeeping; terms reasonable. 1160 Indiana-av.

TO RENT—5 ROOMS, CLOSETS, ETC., LOWER story (new), to a small family, near Madison-st. and Western-av.; price, $22. Address D 83, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS FOR ONE OR two gentlemen. Inquire at 115 North Wells-st., corner Ohio.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS WITH FIRE AT 251 West Monroe-st., near Sangamon.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED FRONT room for single gentlemen; terms moderate. Call at 370 Wabash-av., near Harrison-st.

TO RENT—A SUITE OF 4 ROOMS, AND A SUITE of 6 or 7 rooms, suitable for housekeeping; all in good order; rent low to a good tenant. Apply at 349 East Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Stores.

TO RENT—STORE NO. 360 WEST MADISON-ST., near Centre-av., cheap. HENRY G. YOUNG, 149 and 151 Madison-st., basement.

TO RENT—A STORE, SOUTHEAST CORNER OF Fifth-av. and Harrison-st.; the best place in town for a grocery or flour and feed business. JAMES AHERN, 349 Fifth-av.

TO RENT—STORE AT STOCK YARDS OPPOSITE Transit House; first-rate location for clothing, gents' furnishing or grocery. 154 West Lake-st.

TO RENT—STORE, AND DWELLING ABOVE, NO. 26 Milwaukee-av.; has been used 10 years as book and jewelry store; is best retail stand on West Side. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A HOUSE OR SUITE OF rooms on North Side, east of Wells-st., and south of North-av., suitable for small family; must be very cheap. Address E 74, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY GENTLEMAN AND wife, two or three rooms, furnished, suitable for light housekeeping; must be within ten minutes' walk of Tribune office. Address M 81, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A HOUSE OR COTTAGE of four rooms for a responsible family of four persons; South Side. Apply to MR. SMITH, Sands House, 116 Fifth-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—ON THE WEST SIDE, A furnished house, ready for housekeeping, of 8 or 9 rooms, in good location, near street-cars. M 65, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ANY PERSON HAVING AN ESTABLISHED BUSiness and requiring more capital, can have an interview with a party who has $10,000 to invest. Address confidentially with real name, V 42, Tribune office.

BOOKS OPENED AND CLOSED, COMPLICATED accounts adjusted. All work requiring an expert solicited by WEBB, Accountant, 145 Fifth-av.

THE PROSECUTION AND COLLECTION OF OLD claims a specialty; no collection, no pay. Address LAWYER, Box 78, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—THERE WILL BE A PARTY LEAVE here on Monday for our Colony in Colorado. If you want to go along and get a home, and have the benefit of cheap transportation and the use of teams, seed, etc., come to-day to Room 17 Methodist Church Block. GREEN BROS.

WANTED—TO ENGAGE IN A REAL ESTATE agency with some one having an established business and reputation in that line. Address, stating where an interview may be had, M 69, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN OF 15 YEARS' experience as bookkeeper; has the best of references as to character and capacity. Address C 8, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN SOME WHOLESALE or retail business, as porter or clerk, by a man of intelligence and character, willing to work; permanent employment desired. Address A 21, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, GRADUate of two Canadian colleges, is desirous of obtaining a situation either as medical associate or assistant, or clerk with a physician or in a drug store; good references if required. Address P 52, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A CARRIAGE PAINTER; references given if required. Address M 3, West Point.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENGINEER; 10 years' experience; can give good references. Address 273 Forth-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PHOTOGRAPHER of experience; will accept a position in any branch of the business or take charge of a gallery on per cent. Address M P F, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG SWEDE IN a printing office; has been working at the trade for three years, and is willing to do anything in the office. Address N. J. SANDBERG, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN (A Dane) as coachman or to drive delivery wagon; truly understands the care of horses and not afraid of work; can furnish best of city references. Address P 62, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN BY A young man (Swede) who will make himself generally useful; can milk; references given. Address for two days P 45, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—4 HOURS' DAILY WORK by a sober and honest Norwegian of high education; speaks and writes German, English and Scandinavian. Apply to DR. JULSON, No. 122 Milwaukee-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO MEN (FATHER and son) in any business capacity; have had experience in the grocery, liquor, cigar, tobacco, and hotel business; have a small capital and large business experience; want immediate employment. Address T 37, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, BE capable of doing any kind of work, and will work for small wages. Address D 98, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A BROTHER AND sister, French, girl as cook or chambermaid, man as coachman or waiter; both are well instructed in their business; good reference. Address T 14, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PHONOGRAPHER, having some experience as a reporter in court, and as correspondent, is open for an engagement. Address Box 381 Pittsburgh, Pa.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL that speaks French, as second girl in a private family. Address 328 North Market-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS GERman girl in a small family, a good cook, washer, and ironer. Call 231 Thirtieth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS FIRST-CLASS COOK in boarding-house or small hotel; can furnish good city reference. Can be seen at 28 Twenty-fifth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL TO DO second-work, or the housework for a small family. Call for three days at 161 Division-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL as cook and laundress in a small private family; first-class reference. Call at her present employer's for two days, 424 Michigan-av.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER, seamstress, or to take care of children; good wages desired. Address Box 78, Chicago, Ill.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN WANT OF good Scandinavian and German help can be supplied at Mrs. DUSKE'S Office, 80 Milwaukee-av.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

AN INTEREST IN ONE OF THE BEST AND LARGest paying shipping piers, store, &c., on west shore Lake Michigan, for sale, now doing $100,000 per year, with constantly increasing trade; additional capital required; from $8,000 to $10,000, part cash, part stock; stages; property suitable for stocking trade; would like to connect with wood-trade in city. For further particulars address P 87, Tribune office.

A SALOON, $250, AT THE CORNER OF CLARK and Adams-sts., near the Pacific Hotel, with good rent and three different entrances, for sale or rent; room for 100 feet of drinking. Apply to J. M. MARSHALL & CO., 97 South Clark-st.

A NO. 1 SAMPLE ROOM AND BILLIARD HALL, with fine stock of wines, liquors, cigars, &c., for sale or exchange, all in fine running order. Will take in payment inside city real estate or $2,000 cash. No better chance in the city for a club-room. Address G 12, Tribune office.

AN ESTABLISHED BUSINESS PAYING $4,000 PER annum, which can easily be increased to $12,000; owner in ill health and will sell at cost of stock, fixtures, etc., small amount of cash required. Business in Chicago; real estate. Address PUBLISHER, Box 250, Chicago.

ALL KINDS OF BUSINESS INTERESTS FOR sale or exchange. City, suburban, and country real estate to exchange for stocks of merchandise. Apply to KIMBALL & CO., Room 11 Methodist Church Block.

FANCY GROCERY WITH CIGAR STAND AND sample-room, in first-class location, for sale. For particulars address T 25, Tribune office.

GROCERY STORE AND SALOON 280 FOURTH-av., for sale. Also horse and wagon.

I HAVE A FINE BAR AND BILLIARD SALOON connected with a good hotel; I will sell cheap, part on time; have other business to attend to; this is a bargain to the right party. Address C 62, Tribune office.

ONE-HALF INTEREST IN THE GRAND CENTRAL Theatre, 64 and 66 South Canal-st., for sale. Also a restaurant at 24 West Randolph-st. Reasons for selling—invalid. J. R. GRAHAM, 24 West Randolph-st.

RARE CHANCE FOR A GOOD HOTEL MAN TO purchase a long lease—Fixtures and furniture of a hotel in Chicago, located in the business part of the city, and doing a fine business. Address Box 24, Chicago Post-Office.

RETIRING MERCHANT WILL SELL HIS GROcery business, daily sales, $200 to $300. No better location. Cash and real estate. J. M. BEVERLEY, 19 Methodist Church Block.

SAMPLE-ROOM AND BILLIARD HALL (FIRST-class) doing a good business, for sale. First-class customers. R. J. NOCKIN, 190 East Randolph-st.

THE ENTIRE UNITED STATES FOR "HARvey's Universal Barrel-Head," useful for all purposes, for sale. The head can be removed from barrels without disturbing the hoops. Address A. HARVEY, Steubenville, Ohio.

TO PHYSICIANS—THE UNDERSIGNED, DESIRous of changing his residence, offers a splendid opening to a thorough and active physician. Would want to sell a splendid home, with everything complete, library and medicines. Has a paying practice of $4,000 per year, in a beautiful town of 3,000 inhabitants, with the advantages of 3 railroads, churches, schools, &c.; in a word, all to make a home delightful. A large portion of the purchase money can remain on interest, and upon terms to suit purchaser. For any information address Dr. R. G. ALLEN, Washington, Ill.

WE HAVE A 2-TABLE BILLIARD HALL AND bar, a restaurant, and several other good investments requiring small capital. 79 East Madison-st., Room 6. CHEESMAN & CO.

$700 WILL BUY A RETIRING PARTNER'S half interest in a long-established, cash business, paying a clear profit of $250 per month. Stock on hand for amount asked. This is a rare chance and will bear investigation. Cash only need call at 128 LaSalle-st., Room 21.

$10,000 CASH ONLY WILL BUY A HALF INterest in a highly genteel cash manufacturing business, paying a clear profit of $10,000 per annum. Business is first-class in every respect. Stock on hand from $12,000 to $15,000, and free from incumbrance. Apply at Room 21, 128 LaSalle-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A CHOICE LOT OF SECOND-HAND CARRIAGES of all kinds, delivery wagons, and sleighs, at low prices. 344 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—STYLISH WHITE MARE; STEPS well, is gentle and fast, a splendid cross-match, price low, at HATON'S Stable, 22 East Adams-st.

FOR SALE—½ CASH, BALANCE PAYABLE IN 2, 3 and 4 months, good driving horses, buggies and harness; also good pole team. E. C. WILBUR, 189 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—HARNESSES, SADDLE BRIDLES, surcingles, horse blankets, rubber horse-covers, &c., wholesale and retail, Government Goods Depot, 195 and 197 East Lake-st.

WANTED—A FEW HORSES TO BOARD IN THE country. Good care. Good feed. Terms reasonable. Inquire of E. W. HAGERTY, Room C, 126 LaSalle.

WANTED—A TEAM OF DRAFT-HORSES that are perfectly sound, weight not less than 1,400 pounds. Call with horses at distillery, lake shore, foot of Twenty-seventh-st., from 8 to 10 a. m. Horse dealers need not apply.

WANTED—3 CUTTERS, EXPRESS WAGON, AND horse, for South Side lots. Apply at 179 Milwaukee-av.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH FROM $5,000 TO $8,000 to take an active half interest in a high-toned, strictly legitimate business; it will require 6 hours of your time each day, and as much more as you can put in; none but a gentleman of good address and well recommended need apply. Address D 99, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN THE JOBBING AND retail grocery, wine and cigar trade, established seven years—A 1 chance. Address, with references, G 99, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $3,500, IN A CASH manufacturing business in this city; goods staple, profits large; a fine chance. Address T 39, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—A FEW HUNDRED DOLlars will buy half-interest in an established business; money secured by real estate. 128 LaSalle-st., Room 21.

PARTNER WANTED—A FEW HUNDRED DOLlars will buy a half interest in an established business; money secured. No. 128 LaSalle-st., Room 21.

PARTNER WANTED—CAPITAL, $3,000 TO $5,000 cash. This is indeed a rare opportunity for profitable investment, and respectable manufacturing business of a staple in constant demand; will pay 50 per cent per month on capital. Address P 43, Tribune office.

MUSICAL.

AN ELEGANT PIANO FOR SALE FOR $225, ONLY half price. Also a grand piano, suitable for a concert-hall; for sale or to rent. B. MAUZY, 78 South Halsted-st.

A SOPRANO OF SEVERAL YEARS' CHOIR AND concert experience would like an engagement in some South Side choir. Address M. 47, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A 7-OCTAVE NEW ROSEWOOD PIANO on installments, or very cheap for cash purchasers. Please call at 63 South Clark-st., Sherman House.

FOR SALE—A CONSIDERABLE NUMBER OF pianos, nearly new, by first-class makers, belonging to parties leaving the city, are now offered at very low prices. Call and inspect at JULIUS BAUER & CO.'S music store, Monroe and State-sts. (Palmer House).

TO RENT—AND FOR SALE—PIANOS AND ORgans. We make renting a specialty. WM. H. PROSSER & CO., 274 State-st., near Van Buren.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL BEST GAS BURNER in market. Address E. DONAHUE & CO., 152 Liberty-st., N. Y.

CUBA.

The Capture of the Virginius.

Four of the Leading Insurgents Hanged.

Gen. Ryan Among the Victims.

The Execution Ordered Without Instructions from Madrid.

Dispatch to Await Orders Arrives Too Late.

The Government at Washington Urged to Take Action.

The Affair Discussed at a Cabinet Meeting Yesterday.

HAVANA, Nov. 6.—The tribunal at Santiago de Cuba, before whom the persons captured on the Virginius were brought, condemned Bernardo Varona, Pedro Cespedes, Jesus Deisol, and Gen. Ryan to death, and they were shot on the morning of the 4th. A letter, numerously signed, had been forwarded to President Grant, urging him to use his authority and power to relieve the passengers on board the captured steamer from their imprisonment and impending execution.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—The Department of State, up to noon to-day, had received no official information concerning the steamer Virginius, further than the mere fact of her capture. The Navy Department has no official news on the subject, there being no Government vessels in the neighborhood of the place of her capture. The registers granted to vessels continue until they are sold or change their names. No intelligence relating to either of these points as to the Virginius has reached the departments. The books of the Treasury Department show that the register which was originally granted to the Virginius remains unchanged. The news, received to-day, of the execution of the prominent persons captured on board of the Virginius occasions much surprise in all circles, it not being supposed that their trial would be so summary as it was. The subject was discussed at the Cabinet council.

The greater portion of the cargo of the steamer Virginius was thrown overboard or consumed in the furnaces before her capture.

LATER.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—Official dispatches received by the Department of State show that the Virginius was captured 6 miles from the coast of Jamaica. At the instance of Minister Sickles, instructions were sent from the Government at Madrid to wait orders from the Home Government before inflicting the penalties on the passengers or crew of the Virginius. This order was probably received on the evening of the 5th or morning of the 6th, too late, as it appears from the dispatches received from Cuba to-day, to be respected.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE UNITED STATES ASKED TO GRANT BELLIGERENT RIGHTS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 7.—Cuban sympathizers have been buzzing around the head of the Government to-day, demanding the recognition of Cuba, on account of the blood thirsty promptness of the Spanish authorities at fusilading the Americans and patriots captured on the Virginius. The President is a strong sympathizer with the Cubans, but is prevented from making it manifest, on the one hand by Mr. Fish, and on the other by the San Domingo ring, which wants the whole nutriment of the Government bestowed upon themselves.

HAVANA, Nov. 6.—Gen. Portilla arrived here this afternoon. He was received at the depot by a deputation of citizens with banners and music, and escorted to his hotel.

RELIGIOUS.

Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association of Illinois.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Nov. 7.—The second day of the Young Men's Christian Association Convention opened to-day at 8 a. m. One hour was devoted to singing and prayer. The Convention was organized by electing Sharp, of Mason City, temporary Chairman, and Milton H. Sauder, of the Northwestern College, as temporary Secretary. The following programme was reported:

The sessions of the Convention to be three daily; morning session from 8 to 12 o'clock, first hour for devotional exercises; afternoon session from 2 to 5:30 o'clock, first half-hour for devotional exercises; evening session to begin at 7:30 o'clock, first half-hour for devotional exercises.

All evangelical Christians from abroad without credentials, all members of the Associations not delegated, and members of the press were constituted corresponding members of the Convention, and requested to attend all the sessions. The following members were appointed a Committee on Permanent Organization: W. Jones, of DuPage; T. Munson, of the Chicago Norwegian Association; G. H. Read, of Bloomington; Miss Emma Cogmate, of the Illinois Industrial University Association; James Taylor, Mason City; C. E. McCullough, of the Northwestern College; H. B. Soohe, of Aurora; F. T. Coultas, of the Wesleyan University; M. T. Peterson, of the Swedish Association of Chicago; F. W. Wines, of Springfield; Major Briscoe, of Joliet; Miss Mary E. Williams, of the Normal Ladies' Association; J. E. Brown, of Normal.

Reports from the Associations represented were read, showing wonderful growth and prosperity of the cause.

The question of prison reform was taken up. The discussion was opened by Fred. W. Wines, of Springfield, who delivered an exhaustive and able speech. Major Briscoe, Chaplain of the State Penitentiary, and others took part. A resolution was offered by W. W. Wallace, and adopted, recommending that the Associations make a special effort in this direction in the future.

In the afternoon session the discussion of the topic, "What Are the Mistakes that Associations Make, and How Can they Be Overcome or Obviated?" was opened by Mr. Widensall.

The discussion of the topic, "What Is the Legitimate Work of the Young Men's Christian Association, and Where should it Be Undertaken?" and of the topic, "How Shall the Business Affairs of our Association Be Placed Upon a More Systematic and Permanent Basis?" occupied the remainder of the afternoon. In the evening session, a devotional meeting was held from 7:15 to 7:45 o'clock, and this was followed by a discussion of the topic, "How Can Our Association Best Promote the Study of God's Word?" The session was closed by Bible-reading by B. F. Jacobs, of Chicago.

Methodist Ministerial Association.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

MCGREGOR, Ia., Nov. 5.—The Methodist Ministerial Association of Northern Iowa is now in session in this city. The delegation is large, and the meetings are of unusual interest. The Methodists in Iowa number 70,000, with 700 clergymen and any number of local preachers. Four hundred of these divines lose their votes every year by reason of change of location.

SPRINGFIELD.

The Railway and Warehouse Commission—Certificates of Organization Granted.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 7.—The Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners left here this morning to visit the stations on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, between here and East St. Louis, and hear such complaints as may be entered by the people. They will meet here again on Tuesday next.

The following literary and benevolent associations have to-day received certificates of organization from the office of the Secretary of State: Mutual Benefit Association, of Chicago; Evangelical Lutheran Female College and Normal School Association, of Springfield; Miners' & Laborer's Benevolent Association, of Will and Grundy Counties.

PERSONAL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Nov. 7.—Tom Allen, the champion fighter, is in town, and gives a sparring exhibition in the Opera-House to-morrow night.

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 7.—Mrs. Yanno, wife of the Japanese Charge d'Affaires at Washington, passed through this city to-day bound for Washington.

MASONIC.

The Grand Commandery of Knights Templar for Nebraska.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PLATTSMOUTH, Neb., Nov. 7.—Gov. Furnas, Grand Eminent Commander Knights Templar, and the officers and members of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar for Nebraska are in Plattsmouth to-day to confer Templar orders on some fifteen Royal Arch Masons, and to organize the Mount Zion Commandery, No. 5, here, with the following officers: Maj. R. D. H. Wheeler, E. C.; H. D. Hathaway, S. W.; E. L. Duke, J. W. The attendance at the ceremonies was large, comprising Knights from Omaha, Lincoln, Council Bluffs, Nebraska City, and other points. A grand banquet was given in the evening by the Masonic fraternity at Stadelmann's restaurant. A splendid time is in progress and in anticipation. The Grand Commandery and Grand Chapter Convention will be held in Omaha in a few days.

Art Exposition at Galesburg, Ill.

GALESBURG, Ill, Nov. 7.—At the grand Art Exposition of the Masonic fraternity to be held in this city Nov. 25, 26, and 27, heavy gold medals, artistically wrought, will be offered for the following essays and poems: For the best editorial prepared by writers in active service upon the press; for the best original volume by a Western author; for the best original essay by a lady or gentleman at present connected with a Western educational institute; and also for the best original poem by an amateur writer. All the premiums given at the Exposition will be fine specimens of art, and also will have considerable intrinsic value.

The Tennessee Masons.

NASHVILLE, Nov. 7.—The Grand Chapter of Tennessee to-day elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Joseph M. Anderson, Grand High Priest; William H. Foster, D. G. H. P.; R. A. Caldwell, G. K.; John B. Morris, G. S.; John McClelland, G. T.; John Fitzgerald, Grand Secretary; Samuel Lambert, Grand Chaplain; Charles M. Carroll, G. C. H.; Richard Kennedy, G. R. A.

RAILROAD NEWS.

Corpus Christi & Rio Grande Railroad.

CORPUS CHRISTI, Texas, Nov. 7.—The Corpus Christi & Rio Grande Railroad Company organized here to-day, under the charter of the State of Texas. The line connects this place with Saredo, and, besides controlling the Rio Grande trade, will exercise a powerful influence in checking border depredations and opening to settlement the rich lands of the Nueces Valley. Parties are being placed in the field, and the construction of the road will be rapidly pushed. Representatives of Northern capitalists are here, and Col. Thomas H. Robb, late President of the Frontier Commission, has accepted the Presidency of the road. Much local enthusiasm is excited and is powerfully stimulating immigration and the trade of this place.

Land Controversy Between the St. Paul & Sioux City and Winona & St. Paul Roads.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 7.—The Secretary of the Interior to-day heard the arguments for and against the application for a hearing in the case of the St. Paul & Sioux City Railroad Company vs. The Winona & St. Paul Railroad Company, growing out of overlapping grants.

Canada & Michigan Midland Railroad.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Nov. 7.—The Canada & Michigan Midland Railroad Company is completed from St. Clair to Ridgway, and will be formally opened on Tuesday.

THE INDIANS.

Murders and Depredations in Various Localities.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 7.—The *Republican* has a special from Fort Sill, which says that the Indians burned Whalley's ranche, near Red River Station, on Monday, murdered one man, and drove away considerable stock. Two men belonging to a surveying party are reported to have been killed thirty-five miles from Fort Richardson, on Saturday. The Wescaledo Apaches, from New Mexico, are raiding in Texas and committing murders. The Comanches, on their reservation near Fort Sill, have not and cannot deliver up the five men stipulated for at the Fort Sill council, and as a consequence their annuity goods and food will be withheld after this week, which, it is expected, will drive them to the war-path.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 7.—Advices from Tucson, Arizona, to the 1st of November, state that Cochise refuses to stop raiding into New and Old Mexico, and will not submit to good discipline by having his tribe counted. They continue to draw regular Government rations, whether on or off the reservation.

The Modocs.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 7.—Lieut. Wilkinson, of Gen. Howard's staff, has been ordered to Fort McPherson to conduct the Modocs to their new home in the Indian Territory.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 8—1 a. m.—Synopsis for the past twenty-four hours—The barometer has fallen rapidly for the Middle and Eastern States, with northeasterly winds, and cloudy areas and rain. Southeasterly winds, cloudy weather and rain prevail on the Lower Lakes; and northwesterly winds, clearing, cloudy weather on the Upper Lakes; westerly winds and partly cloudy weather in the Ohio Valley and Tennessee; clearing weather, northwesterly winds, and rising barometer in the Southern States.

PROBABILITIES.

For the Northern and Upper Lakes, and thence to Missouri and Kentucky, northwesterly winds, and clearing, colder weather. For the Lower Lakes and thence to West Virginia, southerly winds, veering to westerly, cloudy weather and rain, clearing in the evening. For New England, southerly and easterly winds, cloudy weather, and rain. For the Middle States, cloudy weather and rain, northeasterly wind, veering to westerly this afternoon, with falling temperature and partly cloudy weather. For the Ohio Valley and thence over Tennessee, northwesterly winds, clear and cloudy weather. For the Southern States, northwesterly winds, falling temperature, generally clear weather. The reports are partly missing from the Northwest, the Southwests and generally from west of the Mississippi.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Nov. 8—1 a. m.

Station.	Bar.	Thr	Wind.	Rain	Weather.
Breckinrd'e	30.03	20	N. W., fresh.	.0	Clear.
Cairo	29.98	58	W., fresh	..	Clear.
Cheyenne	30.13	46	S., fresh	..	Clear.
Chicago	29.80	45	W., fresh	.01	Clear.
Cincinnati	29.83	48	S., gentle	..	Light rain.
Denver	30.16	47	S., gentle	.0	Cloudy.
Duluth	29.84	28	N. W., fresh.	.0	Cloudy.
Detroit	29.66	47	W., brisk	..	Th't'ning.
Davenport	29.96	38	W., gentle	.0	Clear.
Escanaba	29.75	40	N. W., fresh.	.0	Cloudy.
Ft. Gibson	30.11	50	N. W., gentle	.0	Clear.
Keokuk	29.99	45	N. W., fresh.	.0	Clear.
La Crosse	30.02	33	N. W., fresh.	.0	Cloudy.
Leavenw'th.	30.09	44	N. W., gentle	.0	Clear.
Milwaukee	29.82	42	N. W., fresh.	.0	Cloudy.
Omaha	30.05	41	S., fresh	.0	Clear.
St. Paul	29.98	28	W., gentle	.0	Clear.
Toledo	29.70	51	S. W., fresh	.0	Th't'ning.
Yankton	30.06	41	S., calm	.0	Cloudy.

THANKSGIVING.

Proclamation of the Governor of Wisconsin.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Nov. 7.—Gov. Washburn to-day issued a proclamation, in which he says:

In accordance with usages, and in conformity with the recommendation of the President of the United States, I, Cadwallader C. Washburn, Governor of the State of Wisconsin, do hereby appoint Thursday, Nov. 27, as a day of thanksgiving to Almighty God for general health, prosperity, and other blessings vouchsafed to the people of our State during the past year; and earnestly recommends that all the people on that day abstain from their usual labors, and join in worship and praise to the Great Author of all good.

SPORTING MATTERS.

The English Races.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 7.—At the autumn meeting to-day the Liverpool cup was won by Mr. Gritton's b. h. Sterling, beating Mr. Cartwright's ch. f. Louise Victoria second, and Lord Seatland's b. c. King Lud third. Fifteen ran. The betting at the start was 16 to 1 against Sterling, Louise Victoria, and 4 to 1 against King Lud.

DAVENPORT WATER-WORKS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Nov. 7.—The water-works of this city will be in operation by Jan. 1. Fourteen miles of pipe are laid, and 100 hydrants have been put in.

ELECTIONS.

Later Returns from Illinois.

The Victory of the Wisconsin Reformers Complete.

The Republican Congressman Elected in the Michigan Fifth District.

ILLINOIS.

Sixty-nine of the 102 counties in Illinois have now been definitely heard from. In nine counties, as heretofore stated, there was a truce to all politics. In Cook County the contest was exceptional. In fifty-nine counties the farmers were in the field, and results (mainly based on County Treasurer) are as follows:

Farmers.	Republican.	Democrat.
Brown,	Fulton,	Adams,
Bureau,	Grundy,	Christian,
Cass,	Henry,	Effingham,
Champaign,	Jackson,	Fayette,
Clinton,	Jo Daviess,	Hamilton,
Coles,	Kankakee,	Jersey,
Douglas,	McLean,	Madison,
Ford,	Pulaski,	Morgan,
Greene,	Stark,	Pike,
Iroquois,	Vermilion,	Sangamon,—10.
Kane,	Williamson,—11.	
Kendall,		
Knox,		
Lake,		
LaSalle,		
Lee,		
Livingston,		
Macon,		
Macoupin,		
Marion,		
Marshall,		
McDonough,		
Montgomery,		
Moultrie,		
Peoria,		
Piatt,		
Putnam,		
Richland,		
Rock Island,		
Schuyler,		
Scott,		
Shelby,		
Stephenson,		
Tazewell,		
Wabash,		
Wayne,		
Will,		
Woodford,—38.		

CHRISTIAN COUNTY.

(Last year—Greeley, 2,632; Grant, 2,340.)

Farmers.		Democratic.	
Judge—Jas. B. White	1,825	Wm. S. Moore	1,996
Clerk—Ira Ellis	1,519	Wm. H. Kirkwood	2,451
Treas.—S. P. Mooney	1,931	Amos A. Rhodes	2,013
Supt.—Rob't W. Orr	2,181	James D. White	1,731

DOUGLAS COUNTY.

(Last year—Greeley, 1,124; Grant, 1,550.)

Farmers.		Independent.	
Judge—Noah Amen	1,346	Thos. S. Sluss	762
Clerk—Dan'l O. Root	1,610	Aburtus H. Elkin	476
Treas.—Jas. M. Cox	1,369	James T. Walker	746
Supt.—S. T. Callaway	1,835		

DUPAGE COUNTY.

(Last year—Greeley, 637; Grant, 1,679.)

All candidates independent.

Judge—	A. S. James	718
	M. C. Dudley	420
	John Haight	810
Clerk—	J. J. Cole	1,453
Treas.—	L. C. Stover	1,155
	H. M. Bender	296
Supt.—	C. W. Richmond	1,435

EFFINGHAM COUNTY.

(Last year—Greeley, 1,618; Grant, 1,103.)

Farmers.		Democratic.	
Judge—John Broom	821	J. B. Jones	1,190
Clerk—T. B. Rinehart	822	J. W. Filler	1,281
Treas.—A. Wolf	846	W. G. Habing	1,203
Supt.—G. W. Poorm'n	735	Owen Scott	1,126
Miss E. Vance	204		

JERSEY COUNTY.

(Last year—Greeley, 1,431; Grant, 1,205.)

Farmers.		Democratic.	
Judge—Geo. E. Warren	946	Robt. A. King	1,219
Clerk—John C. Darby	967	Thos. J. Selly	1,216
Treas.—H. N. Belt	818	James M. Young	1,346
Supt.—Daniel Brown	887	Wm. H. Lynn	1,262
County Com.—I. McCollister	951	Wm. H. Allen	1,234
Addison Green	929	Edwin Colean	1,216
J. G. Arkeban'r	970	Isaac R. Ely	1,229

LASALLE COUNTY.

(Last year—Greeley, 3,857; Grant, 5,046.)

Farmers.		Republican.	
Judge—C. H. Gilman	2,403	Chas. S. Miller	3,122
Clerk—Hilon L. Mead	2,456	Hubert A. McCaleb	2,938
Treas.—S. W. Raymond	2,624	George A. True	1,929
Supt.—R. Williams	5,560		

LEE COUNTY.

(Last year—Greeley, 1,250; Grant, 2,702.)

Farmers.		Republican.	
Judge—W. Atkinson	979	John D. Crabtree	2,523
Clerk—R. Warriner	1,090	Jas. A. Hawley	2,501
Treas.—Josiah Little	1,957	Jos. B. Williams	1,574
Supt.—J. H. Preston	1,549	Daniel Carey	1,604
		Jno. T. Lawrence	310

MACON COUNTY.

(Last year—Greeley, 2,335; Grant, 2,751.)

Farmers.		Independent.	
Judge—Sam'l F. Greer	2,258	John Lindsey	229
Clerk—Read Spencer	1,698	H. W. Waggoner	1,948
Treas.—R. H. Park	2,004	Ira B. Curtis	1,487
Supt.—S. P. Rickey	1,617	Oscar F. McKim	1,592
		Mrs. F. L. Hickman	272

M'DONOUGH COUNTY.

(Last year—Greeley, 2,660; Grant, 2,797.)

Anti-Monopoly.		Republican.	
Judge—James Irwin	2,241	Rev. H. Ritchie	2,015
Clerk—A. L. Sparks	2,224	Asak Owen	2,039
Treas.—A. Thornton	2,229	David Brockway	2,045
Supt.—J. M. Dunsw'th	2,241	J. H. Case	2,039

PEORIA COUNTY.

(Last year—Greeley, 3,963; Grant, 3,659.)

Rep. Anti-Monopoly.		Dem. Anti-Monopoly.	
Judge—J. C. Yates	4,165	N. E. Worthington	3,259
Clerk—J. D. McClure	4,291	Martin H. Snyder	3,205
Treas.—Isaac Taylor	4,303	James H. Hart	3,184
Supt.—M. W. Whiteside	3,376	M. O'Shaughnessy	3,756

PIATT COUNTY.

(Last year—Greeley, 923; Grant, 1,428.)

Farmers.		Independent.	
Judge—W. McReynolds	752	W. L. Ryder	527
Clerk—John Porter	884	O. J. Smith	315
Treas.—J. T. VanGundy	1,457	...	...
Supt.—C. J. Pitkin	1,048	Miss Annie Combs	370

PUTNAM COUNTY.

(Last year—Greeley, 310; Grant, 501.)

Anti-Monopoly.		Republican.	
Judge—Aug. Cassel	457	Joel W. Hopkins	326
Clerk—L. G. Edgerly	373	A. T. Purviance	389
Treas.—W. H. Zenor	456	A. W. Durley	295
Supt.—Jas. H. Seaton	461	Harriet A. Fyffe	301

RICHLAND COUNTY.

(Last year—Greeley, 1,343; Grant, 1,217.)

Farmers.		People's.	
Judge—H. Hayward, R.	1,036	John D. Richards, D	713
Clerk—W. T. Shelby, D.	968	M. M. St. John, R.	864
Treas.—Isaac Welty, D.	795	G. D. Morrison, R.	1,113
Supt.—J. C. Delzell, D.	739	John J. Coons, R.	1,044

WILL COUNTY.

(Last year—Greeley, 2,557; Grant, 4,212.)

Farmers, or Independent.		Republican.	
Judge—Benj. Olin	1,682	Samuel C. Camp	1,120
Clerk—Charles Snead	1,689	Walter B. Hawley	1,598
Treas.—J. W. Martin	1,654	William P. Caton	748
Supt.—Mrs. S. McIntosh	1,508	C. A. Hilton	968

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Sangamon Co., Ill., Nov. 7.—The official majorities for the Democratic ticket in this county, as shown by the complete returns, do not differ from the returns reported on the 5th.

CAIRO, Ill., Nov. 7.—Returns from the last precinct in this county make it certain that Thomas Wilson is elected one of the County Commissioners.

ROCK ISLAND, Ill., Nov. 7.—The official vote canvassed to-day elects Samuel R. Porter, Farmers' Anti-Monopoly candidate for Treasurer. The balance of the ticket is Republican, as follows: Guyer, Judge, 312 majority; Cook, Clerk, by 325 majority; and Sturgeon, Superintendent, by 616.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The following table of votes furnishes "mighty interesting reading," and will explain, to some extent, the general result in Massachusetts. When the sedate men of old Hadley, Hatfield, and Holden begin to cut loose from the grand old Republican party it will not do to say they are "dissatisfied with the Prohibitory Liquor law." The places named below are widely scattered over the State—railroad towns and hill towns, cities and suburban homes. The old-time saying has been: "As goes Hull so goes the State;" and the vote of Hull shows which way Massachusetts is going:

	President, '72.		Governor, '73.	
	Greeley, Lib.	Grant, Rep.	Gaston, Dem.	Washburn, Rep.
Boston	10,407	15,767	9,114	7,726
Worcester	2,147	4,366	3,730	2,162
Springfield	1,447	2,502	1,735	1,246
Lowell	1,673	3,446	2,150	1,584
Cambridge	1,763	3,290	1,914	2,091
Charlestown	1,631	3,014	1,890	1,671
Lexington	79	220	173	190
Waltham	613	873	864	441
Ipswich	156	363	226	201
Newburyport	491	1,061	582	445
Great Barrington	219	443	262	329
Farmingham	138	486	270	342
Holliston	142	357	260	185
Natick	449	683	831	308
Brookfield	133	320	225	139
Clinton	298	525	384	227
Douglas	86	146	139	81
Gardner	95	404	189	238
West Stockbridge	113	152	122	87
Dedham	262	445	291	267
Hull	2	29	6	19
Hadley	41	250	65	151
Hatfield	15	134	31	114
Stoughton	214	376	286	224
West Roxbury	518	724	568	284
Holden	None	225	97	99
Douglas	86	146	139	81
Oxford	112	243	171	150
Montague	54	289	123	192
Orange	61	400	141	191

MISSISSIPPI.

JACKSON, Miss., Nov. 7.—Returns come in very slowly. Only 23 counties have a full report. They give Ames a majority of 26,567. These counties always go Republican, and, when the official returns are received from the other counties, the majority will perhaps be somewhat less than is now estimated. The vote was very light everywhere. The Republicans have a good majority in both branches of the Legislature.

WISCONSIN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Nov. 7.—Election returns to-day do not put any new phase on the result. Washburn has been cut considerably where railroad influences were potent, and is likely to have more majority against him than almost any one on the ticket. The majority against him cannot yet be definitely stated, as it is impossible to estimate where the returns are not received. The Senate will probably have 16 regular Republicans and 17 Opposition members, though the figures may possibly be reversed, Holloway, Republican, in the Grant County District, appears to be elected. The Assembly will not likely have over 40 regular Republicans to 60 Opposition and Independent Republicans.

MICHIGAN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Nov. 7.—It is now considered as settled that Williams is elected to Congress by 125 to 100 majority. His majority now stands 109, with four small towns to hear from, three of which have undoubtedly given Williams a small majority. Comstock's friends have no longer any hope of his election.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Nov. 7.—From the last figures received at the *Democrat* office this evening, the vote stands: Williams' majorities—Allegan County, 650; Ottawa County, 88; Ionia County, 112; total, 850. Comstock's majorities—Kent County, 557; Muskegon County, 269; total, 826. Yet to hear from the towns of Spencer, Kent County; Casnovia, Blue Lake, Dalton, Fruitland, and Moreland, Muskegon County; Lee and Casco, Allegan County.

VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 7.—In seventy-eight counties and cities heard from, Kemper's net gain on Walker's majority is nearly 4,000.

TWEED'S TRIAL.

Another Tilt Between Judge Davis and Tweed's Lawyers.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—Judge Davis and Mr. Bartlett, of the counsel for Tweed, at the trial to-day had another tilt. The Judge had decided one Orrell, after a long examination, a competent juror, when Mr. Bartlett rose to comment on admissions by the juror tending to show a bias. Judge Davis peremptorily refused to hear another word on the subject, and in the course of the dialogue Mr. Bartlett said: "As your Honor will not hear the argument after a decision, will you inform us, when the next juror is called, that you will hear argument before decision?" Judge Davis, angrily: "Sit down!" Mr. Bartlett: "I refer your Honor to Justice Chase and many other authorities." Judge Davis (rapping his gavel): "Sit down, sir! Sit down, sir! Be cautious, sir, or I will refer you to a still later case." Mr. Bartlett: "I did not hear your Honor." Judge Davis: "Another repetition of that, or anything of that character, will fall down upon you in a way that may not be so pleasant." The juror was then peremptorily challenged by the defense. The reference to Justice Chase was understood to be to that Judge's impeachment for irregularities on the bench.

The call of the panel was then continued until it was exhausted, when the Court adjourned to Monday next, three jurors having been obtained.

PACIFIC COAST.

Earthquake Shocks in California and Nevada—Scarcity of Breadstuffs in the Territory of Arizona.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 7.—A dispatch from Unionville, Cal., says a severe shock of earthquake was felt there about half-past 6 this evening, and that lighter shocks had been felt at intervals during the past two days and nights. No damage was done. Two shocks of earthquake were felt in Virginia City about 7 o'clock this evening.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 7.—Apprehensions are felt that there will be a great scarcity of breadstuffs in the Territory of Arizona before the next harvest.

NEW YORK.

Judgment in Favor of Gen. Butler in the New Orleans Suit—Funerals of the Late Gen. Delafield and Louis Gaylord Clark.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—Judgment has been given for the defendant in the suit of William A. Britton, of New Orleans, against Gen. Butler to recover the value of two notes seized by the latter while commanding at New Orleans.

The funeral of Gen. Richard Delafield, United States Army, took place this afternoon. The pall-bearers were Gens. Newton, Varnum, Abbott, and Webb. The remains were taken to Greenwood.

The funeral of the late Louis Gaylord Clark took place this afternoon at Upper Piermont. The pall-bearers were Parke Godwin, Manton Marble, R. H. Stoddard, Erastus Brooks, and Hugh J. Hastings.

DEEP-SEA SOUNDINGS.

Sounding the Pacific Ocean Preparatory to Laying a Sub-Marine Cable to China and Japan.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 7.—The United States steamer Tuscarora has arrived from her cruise, sounding for a cable-line to the Orient. She cruised 1,100 miles toward the Aleutian Islands. One hundred miles west of Cape Mendocina she found a sub-marine mountain over 1,000 feet high. Her deepest sounding was 2,448 fathoms, 140 miles west of the Farallone Islands. She was ordered back on account of the lateness of the season.

THE POLARIS CREW.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—Among the passengers arrived by the steamer Georgia are J. Booth and J. B. Banch, of the steamer Polaris. She also brings the boat in which the crew were picked up by the whaler Raven Scraig.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—Arrived—Steamships Trinacria and California, from Glasgow; New York, from Bremen; also arrived, steamer Georgia, from Glasgow.

The Lick Observatory.

The Truckee (Nev.) *Republican* of Oct. 25 gives this intelligence: "Col. A. W. Von Schmidt returned yesterday from Tahoe City. He reports that he has found a suitable place for the location of the Lick Observatory, about two miles from Tahoe City, and between that place and Hot Springs. The place selected for the observatory is on a peninsula of land which extends into the lake. The elevation is about 300 feet above the lake, and 6,750 above the sea level. The site commands a magnificent view of the lake and the great Tahoe basin. It is naturally easy accessible from Tahoe City, Hot Springs, or the lake shore, and at a trifling expense the entire peninsula can be converted into a beautiful park, with walks, carriage-roads, etc. There is an abundance of stately forest trees, water without limit, and with any pressure required. Snow, at the point located for the observatory, rarely ever falls to a depth exceeding 4 feet. Von Schmidt left for San Francisco to see if the site selected is satisfactory, and if a perfect title to the property can be obtained. The reasons for locating the observatory at or in the vicinity of Tahoe are the clearness of the atmosphere and the comparatively light fall of snow for the altitude. At Summit Station, on the Central Pacific Road, which is about 7,000 feet above the sea, the prevalence of strong winds would be an obstacle to astronomical observations, and then snow falls there frequently to a depth of from 15 to 20 feet.

The Story of a Tramp.

The Troy *Whig* of a recent date tells the following story: "A great number of persons who are known as 'tramps' are at present wandering about the city. A part of these are undoubtedly seeking employment, while others are vagrants from preference and habit. On Monday afternoon one of these wanderers accosted a *Whig* representative on First street, and said: 'Can you tell a fellow where he can get work?' Receiving a negative reply the miserable man related his woes as follows: 'Stranger, I do not want to go to the poor-house, but I am afraid there is no help for it. I have traveled every step of the way from Utica, and asked for work at every town, and of every person, and begged my lodging and my food. I kept up my courage, for I had heard that Troy was a large manufacturing place, and I was sure, sir, that I could get something to do, so that I could earn an honest living. My mother lives near Buffalo (here the man began to weep), and she is expecting money from me to pay the few dollars she owes for rent, and to buy coal and food for the winter. My God, sir, I wish I was dead.' Hundreds of men who have been thrown out of employment by the recent money panic will, we fear, be obliged, like this man, to seek the shelter of the county poor-house."

Hidden Vessel of Wrath.

From the Raleigh (N. C.) News.

It is said, with how much truth we know not, that there is a can or glass jar of nitro-glycerine or some other explosive compound buried in the southwest corner of the Capitol Square, near the old Arsenal, which has been there for many years, having been secreted there prior to the surrender, and the place of its concealment having been lost. No one dares to dig for it, as the blow of a pick might send the enterprising digger to roost on the Presbyterian Church steeple. And so it will sleep until a happy chance or some dreadful accident shall reveal its resting-place.

FOREIGN.

Attempt to Abduct President MacMahon's Niece.

The Prolongation of MacMahon's Term Referred to a Committee.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Nov. 7.—The Bureaux of the Assembly met to-day to nominate a Committee on the prolongation of President MacMahon's powers. Three of the Bureaux, in which the Left have a majority, postponed action until Saturday. In the twelve remaining Bureaux, seven members of the Right and five of the Left were elected. The Republicans are consequently certain of a majority in the Committee.

PARIS, Nov. 7.—Five of the men who were arrested for being engaged in a conspiracy to abduct a niece of President MacMahon and hold her as a hostage have been convicted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—Dispatches from Paris state that the Left abstained from voting yesterday for President of the Assembly.

BEECHER'S SECULAR TALK.

His Opinion of the Corruption in Washington—The Education of American Children—The Part which Is to Be Taken by the Women of the Future.

From the New York Sun, Nov. 5.

An unusually large audience assembled last night in the Church of the Disciples to hear the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher's new lecture, "The Wastes and Burdens of Life." In opening his lecture, he said society, in a measure, resembled a ship in a storm at sea, laboring very often, less from any unwieldiness in herself than from the unnecessary loads which had been placed upon her, and from the many unnecessary leaks against which she had to contend. One of the greatest wastes of life was avoidable sickness. If men who were to die would but die quickly, all might be well, but they would not; they usually left a long track of wretchedness to mark their illness. Another evil was the reckless extravagance of some and the miserable feebleness of others. In the former case men were striving to obtain more than they were willing to pay for, and in the latter they were weakly trying to perform more than they were capable of. The rich man builds his mansion on a hill; the poor one erects his hovel in a morass, and a wealthy neighbor looking down upon him declines to give him either advice or assistance to drain the quagmire on which he lives, saying, "What is his condition to me?" until the decay of vegetation in autumn causes the deadly miasma to creep up to his stronghold, and when all his family begin to shiver with fever his senses tell him what his conscience should have whispered to him before, "you have an interest in the affairs of your lowly neighbor."

Ignorance was another waste of life. In Europe the tests applied to the intelligent workmen showed the English to stand first, and after them followed respectively the German and the Swiss; if similar tests were applied in this country Americans would probably stand first of all. They had a versatility of genius and adaptability for all kinds of work, which should place them in the foremost place. Intelligence was a capital which no State could afford to allow to stand idle. Misdirected energies were possibly the greatest wastes of all. The old man who had worked his way to the topmost rung of the ladder says, "I have had a hard time of it, but I don't intend my son to have as hard a life as mine has been." Yes, he has had a hard time of it, and that is what has made him the hard old fellow he is, and the easy life he intends for his son will make him proportionately soft. The old man says to his wife, "What shall we make of our son?" and the old lady replies, "I should like to have him President of the United States," but there are many applicants for that appointment, and it is not likely to be vacant for some time; then all the learned professions are taken into consideration, neither of the parents thinking it possible that their hopeful offspring may be best fitted for a journeyman carpenter.

At this point an usher gave Mr. Beecher a glass of water, and was unspeakably confused by the lecturer putting it to one side with, "No, I never drink while speaking." As soon as the laughter which followed the action and words had subsided, Mr. Beecher said, "I take this opportunity of giving a lesson to orators younger than myself. This habit of drinking water while speaking is entirely useless. Because some great lecturers see fit to indulge in it young speakers think it necessary, and practice it until they cannot do without it. There is nothing so pernicious as laziness, and the lazy man never does what he can get another to do for him; so if you habitually supply your mouth with moisture it will soon cease to make any for itself. Forty years ago I said to my mouth, what moisture you require you must secrete for yourself, and it has done so ever since. Now," concluded Mr. Beecher, "what was I saying when I was interrupted?"

Lying was a great weakness of life; in this all must agree, for every one abhorred lying when practiced by any one else. [Laughter.] Theft was not so bad, for the stolen goods were not lost; they merely went into other hands. Bankruptcies were not great wastes, for the money lost by one went into the pockets of many. Numerous bladders might be pricked and the air escape, but it was not lost; it was only air before and it was air still, though in another place. [Laughter.] If dishonesty were banished from the city to-night, New York would not know itself to-morrow morning; if it were banished from the capital it surpassed the imagination of man to conceive what the result would be. [Laughter.]

One of the greatest wastes of all was dissipation, and the extent to which this vice had seized upon the young men of the city was hardly known. "If any of you will go down to Delmonico's," said Mr. Beecher, "you will see something, if you care to observe it, that might make the hardest hearts ache. I have not been there myself. Not that I should remain away if I wished to go; I am jealous of my personal liberty, and will not allow any man to declare to me what I shall drink or what I shall not drink. I regulate my own actions; they are not generally wrong, I hope, but that is not the question; my rights first, and I shall decide upon the use I shall put them to afterward. What I demand myself I freely give to others, and I do not play the spy upon young men; but I know their besetting sin as well as though I did."

Speaking of the terrible waste of war, Mr. Beecher said the nations of Europe were sinking under this curse. France expended out of her annual revenue 90 per cent in teaching men how to destroy each other, and but 4 per cent was appropriated for other education. The aggregate war debt of the nations of the earth amounted to no less than $21,000,000,000. The lecturer closed by denouncing the manner in which the people of New York and Brooklyn ignored State affairs. A Republic could exist only by the undivided efforts of all; and that man who thought society was an organization formed simply for his security deserved neither the name of a good citizen, a good Christian, or a good man. The time was at hand when men should have that assistance from women which they should have had long ago, and that union would foreshadow a brighter era for the future.

A Lonely Duel.

From the St. Joseph (Mo.) Herald.

A duel without witnesses was fought last Saturday in Taney County, near the county-seat of Forsythe. John Goforth and Simon Melville went out to hunt deer. Each was armed with the old-fashioned squirrel rifle. Goforth said to Melville: "I hear that you have been lying on me." "What did you hear I said?" asked Melville. "That I had been beating my wife." "And so you have," replied Melville. "Those who told it lied; and when you repeated it you also lied; and you knew at the time you were lying." These were pretty plain words, and they brought about some pretty plain shooting. Both men agreed to step off thirty yards each, wheel at the word, and fire immediately after wheeling. They did so. Melville, when he had measured off his thirty steps, called out "Wheel," and both men turned and fired. Goforth was shot in the right arm and Melville in the right shoulder. Both wounds were painful. They managed, however, to walk into Forsythe, where a physician extracted both balls, and consoled Goforth with the information that unless he was very careful he might have to cut his arm off. This version of the case agrees in the main with the stories of both men.

Landslides in Bolivia.

The *Reforma de la Paz* in Bolivia gives an account of some terrible landslides that have taken place in that Republic:

"On the 29th of August last, about 1 in the morning, a terrible noise was heard in the direction of San Pedro, to the south of the city. On the following morning it was observed that a large tract of arable land situated at the foot of the heights of Potosi had gone down out of sight. Up to 8 o'clock the immense and dense clouds of dust announced that great masses of the hills had given way. This place which had disappeared so completely was called Tembladerani, a name given to it, no doubt, from the swampy nature of the soil, caused by the rivulets that ran into it. The people flocked for two days to look at the place where so large an extent of ground had sunk out of sight. The cracks and rents extended south to a distance of 4,000 metres by 2,000 wide. The transformations of the field offer curious aspects. The earth seems to be as if it were in ebullition, producing uprisings of the ground. Five Indian huts, with their gardens, granaries, and cattle went out of sight in a moment. The other houses near are in a state of ruin. By taking off the roofs the cattle and vegetable products were saved. It is supposed the base of the hill was so soaked with water that it allowed the hill to sink down through it, and that there had been also a sort of eruption from below, rising the earth above its usual level."

One Baby Power.

Max Adeler in Saturday Evening Post.

William Smoot takes the fares from the passengers upon a certain line of ferry-boats, as they go from the wharf to the vessel. The other day a woman came up to him and asked him to hold her baby a minute while she went back to look for her husband. Smoot laid the baby on the ground in a comfortable position, and just then the husband and father came up and took the child, and started off to look for his wife. A moment after he had gone, Mrs. Smoot, with her baby, came up to ask Smoot something about dinner, and just as she started to leave, up came the woman who had left her baby. She hadn't met her husband, and as she saw Mrs. Smoot it flashed upon her that that estimable woman was kidnapping the child intrusted to Smoot. Before Mrs. Smoot—(it seems to us that we are getting a great deal of Smoot into this article somehow; but it can't be helped) before Mrs. Smoot had gone three feet that indignant and bereaved parent made a plunge at her, and seized Mrs. Smoot's child. She strove to tear it away from Mrs. Smoot, and Mrs. Smoot, believing the woman to be a maniac, resisted desperately. At last Smoot came to the assistance of his wife, and just as he began to pull off her assailant the husband came along with the baby, and was alarmed to see a man fighting with the mother of his child. The conflict became general, until the bystanders interfered. Then the difficulty was explained, and Smoot went back to his post. The only remarkable result that ensued was that the boat on that trip carried over as dead-heads twenty-three boys, who slipped on board while Smoot was in battle array. He will probably decline to watch strange babies after this.

Romantic Suicide.

A letter from Shanghai says: "A romantic incident is reported to have taken place at Whampoa not many days ago. Some nine damsels, all maidens, living with different families in the village, seemed to have entertained an aversion to married life. Seeing the misery and toil to which the members of the families with whom they lived were subjected, and above all the slave-like obedience of wives to the wills of their husbands, the damsels in question came to the resolution of putting an end to their earthly careers, which is here carried into effect by a different modus operandi to that of opium-poisoning in vogue in Hong Kong. The nine damsels met by appointment on the bank of the river, at the entrance of one of the creeks in the vicinity of Brown's Folly, attired in heavy winter garments, which they had sewn all together in order to prevent a separation. While thus united in body, heart, and mind, the damsels plunged into the deep. As this happened close to the time of the festival of the seven female genii, who descended from heaven, and are called the 'Seven Sisters,' all sorts of superstitious conclusions are drawn from it."

Juggernath Sacrifices.

A Calcutta letter of Sept. 23 to the London *Times* says:

Two more deaths from an idol-car are just reported from a village in Madura, near Cape Comorin. This is surprising, for the object of the recent discussion in Bengal has been to reduce the Juggernath cars to the small size and lightness of those of Madras, which are made of bamboo. The Bengal Government is now issuing the final orders on this subject, after its correspondence with the Government of India. Magistrates of districts are instructed to take all steps necessary to prevent danger to life or safety on such occasions, to ascertain in each case that proper precautions are taken by the parties concerned, and to see that no one is compelled to drag the car against his will. They are warned to avoid the scandal of the past season, and not themselves to undertake the mechanical arrangements necessary to the safe dragging of the car. The next festival in June and July will, I fear, show a repetition of the accidents of past years, unless the Magistrates do what this order really means them to do,—suppress the 40-foot cars as a dangerous nuisance under the Criminal Procedure Code section, from which there is no appeal.

Gamblers' Tricks.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* gives the annexed description of some gaming tools seized in that city:

"The apparatus taken consists of two reflectors of different construction. One of them consists of a pile of poker chips, about six in number, the top and bottom ones being perfect, but the intermediate ones were only semi-circular, and cut out so that a small bright piece of steel placed in the bottom of the pile would reflect the hand of the dealer's opponent, as the cards were dealt directly over this reflector. Knowing his opponent's hand, the gambler had easy work in fleecing his victim. The other contrivance is called the 'greenback reflector,' and consists of a one-dollar greenback note having a stiff piece of paper pasted on the bill. A small piece of wood is pinned to the paper, having on its face a small glass mirror. When the game commences this bill is laid upon the table, and twenty or more dollars placed upon it in such a manner as perfectly to conceal the mirror. The dealer of the cards, as in the former instance, knowing his adversary's hand, can easily win every game."

Donaldson.

From the Philadelphia Bulletin, Oct. 31.

The aeronaut, Donaldson, gave further proof, yesterday, of his inability to manage a balloon properly. He made an ascension from Newark, N. J. and shortly afterward the balloon came tumbling down, and the aeronaut, having lost all control of it, was tossed out against a house and seriously wounded. The loss of the *Graphic* balloon, near New Canaan, Conn. was attributable almost entirely to the fact that Donaldson was unequal to a very trying emergency which a more experienced man would have met with coolness and without evil consequences. Mr. John Wise has made nearly 450 ascensions, and has never suffered severe injuries or placed the lives of any of his fellow-passengers in peril. The explanation of this is that he has always exhibited the same prudence which induced him to abandon the *Graphic* enterprise as soon as he discovered that the balloon was not a safe one. He has both courage and sense. Donaldson appears to have a brave heart and a very foolish head.

A Trade Swindle.

From the Jacksonville (Ill.) Journal.

One of our merchants calls our attention to the fact that the manufacturers of ribbons, laces, braids, and a number of other articles, are guilty of a swindle that should be stopped. A roll of ribbon is put up and marked "12 yards, warranted, fast colors excepted," which means the roll of ribbon if fast color is not full 12 yards. The reason given by the manufacturers is that a ribbon not fast color can be sold as well and for as high a price as one which is fast colors,—that it costs more to produce the latter than the former, and the only way they can get even is to make it short in measurement. Other excuses are given for making braids and laces short of the proper measurement. This is a matter that should be "regulated" somehow.

—Minnesota doctors calculate that but for the threshing-machine season one-half of their profession in that State would starve to death.

MARRIAGES.

LEWIS—SANFORD—Nov. 6, at the residence of the bride, No. 400 Michigan-av., by the Rev. J. R. Hibbard, Mr. Edwin C. Lewis, of Santa Fe, N. M., and Mrs. Jennie Sanford. No cards.

BERRY—BLAUN—At the residence of the bride's mother, Nov. 6, by the Rev. James Harrison, Mr. James E. Berry and Miss Eva M. Blaun, both of Chicago.

BARKER—STRATON—In Boston, Nov. 5, by the Rev. E. E. Hale, Mr. Sam W. Barker, of Chicago, and Miss Leonora A. Straton, of Boston.

McQUIGG—DAVIS—Nov. 6, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Wm. Alvin Bartlett, Mr. Willis McQuigg and Miss Lottie C., daughter of W. J. Davis, all of this city.

DEATHS.

CURTIS—Of pneumonia, on Friday evening, Nov. 7, at the family residence, No. 449 West Washington-st., Frances, wife of Charles H. Curtis, in the 50th year of her age.

Notice of funeral will be given hereafter.

FOWLER—On the morning of the 7th inst., Col. Rogers Fowler, aged 61 years, 5 months and 22 days.

Funeral Sunday, at 1:30 p. m., from the residence of G. W. Adams, No. 30 Twenty-fifth-st.

KUBICEK—On Nov. 6, Albert Kubicek, of paralysis, in his 69th year.

Funeral will start from house of deceased, 194 DeKoven-st., at 12 o'clock Sunday, Nov. 9.

☞ St. Louis and Milwaukee papers please copy.

McNAMARA—At Chicago, Nov. 6, Thomas F. McNamara, aged 11 months and 3 days, youngest son of Thomas McNamara.

Funeral from 24 North Leavitt-st., on Saturday at 11 a. m., thence by cars to Calvary Cemetery. Friends are invited.

BARBE—Mrs. Mina, wife of Bernhard Barbe, of apoplexy, at her residence, 1202 Wabash-av.

Funeral Sunday, at 10 a. m.

BOILERS AND ENGINES.

BOILERS AND ENGINES,

NEW AND SECOND-HAND.

Also, STEAM PUMPS and ARTESIAN WELL TOOLS.

Artesian Wells contracted at reasonable rates, by E. BEACH & CO., No. 115 East Kinzie-st., Chicago.

AUCTION SALES.

BY GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 & 70 Wabash-av.

AT AUCTION.

Regular South Side Sale of

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

The Manufacturers Say, Sell!

BIG BARGAINS ON SATURDAY!

Parlor Sets, Chamber Sets, Wardrobes, Book Cases, Lounges, Wal. Bureaus and Bedsteads, Rockers, Chairs, Mirrors, Parlor and Cook Stoves, Cabinet Sewing Machines, cost $125; mortgage sale of Piano Forte, cost $450; a car-load of Furniture, from Michigan: Bedsteads, W. B. Bureaus, Cribs, Lounges, Frames to White, 75 Ex. Tables in White, 25 Crates W. G. Crockery. At 11 o'clock, Buggies and Harness.

On Saturday, Nov. 8, at 9½ o'clock.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

Sale on Tuesday, Nov. 11, at 9½ a. m., of

CUSTOM-MADE CLOTHING,

In Men's, Boys', and Youth's wear. 1,000 dozen Men's Merino and Shetland Shirts and Drawers; Gents' Cardigan Jackets, Furnishing Goods, Hats, Caps, &c.; Fancy Knit Goods, in Shawls, Nubias, Scarfs, and Jackets; Cassimeres, Cloths, and Satinets; 1,000 Rolls Ingrain and Hemp Carpets; Government Clothing, &c.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 and 70 Wabash-av.

WE SHALL LET THEM SLIDE!

AT OUR AUCTION SALE OF

BOOTS AND SHOES,

On Wednesday, Nov. 12, at 9½ a. m.

800 CASES TO BE SOLD.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 and 70 Wabash-av.

Thursday, Nov. 13, at 9½ a. m., sale of

DRY GOODS, DRESS GOODS,

Notions, Hosiery,

Gloves and White Goods, Embroideries, Laces and Ruffings, China, Toys and Fancy Goods, Knit Goods, Underwear, Government Clothing, Carpets.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 and 70 Wabash-av.

By ELISON, POMEROY & CO.,

Successors to Elison & Foster, Real Estate and General Auctioneers, 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

ELEGANT FURNITURE

AT AUCTION,

On Saturday Morning, Nov. 8, at 10 o'clock.

The handsomely-furnished Family Hotel,

Nos. 953 & 955 Wabash-av.,

Consisting of Rich Parlor Suits, Marble-top Chamber Sets, Elegant Easy and Rocking Chairs, large Arm Chairs, Cane-seat Chairs, Handsome Mirrors, Lounges, Hair Mattresses, Pillows, Blankets, entire Bedding, all of the best quality, Rich Brussels Carpets, Wool Carpets, Splendid Dining-room Furniture, Plated and Glassware, all of the finest quality, Cutlery, &c., &c., &c. Also, large Range, Kitchen Furniture, about 20 Parlor Stoves, all in the very best condition and have been used only a short time. Sale positive.

ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers, 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

ART SALE EXTRAORDINARY

VALUABLE

OIL PAINTINGS

AT CENTRAL HALL,

Corner Wabash-av. and Twenty-second-st.,

FROM THE

Brooklyn, N. Y., Art Gallery.

Messrs. ELISON, POMEROY & CO., take great pleasure to inform the art lovers of Chicago, that they will sell at Auction, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Nov. 12 and 13, at 2 and 7½ o'clock p. m., the largest collection of

HIGH CLASS MODERN OIL PAINTINGS

EVER OFFERED IN THIS CITY.

CHAS. RODE, Esq., Proprietor of the BROOKLYN ART GALLERY, will personally superintend the sale of this collection.

Among the Artists represented are those who have gained the highest reputation in Europe and America, among which may be found the names of OTTO ERDMAN (Dresden), F. GUARDI (Naples), C. HUBE PERE (Brussels), C. CRETENS (Berlin), Z. JACOBS (Dusseldorf), CARL HUBNER (Dusseldorf), DE LA HOESE (Brussels), F. KRAUSE (Berlin), FRANK D. BRISCO (Philadelphia), A. VAN WILLIS (Brooklyn), THEO. VILLIERS (Long Island), EDMUND D. LEWIS (Philadelphia), and many others of equal eminence.

The entire collection will be on

FREE EXHIBITION

On MONDAY and TUESDAY, Nov. 10 and 11, from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m. Catalogues now ready.

ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

Auctioneers, 15 and 17 Randolph-st.

900 LOTS OF

HOUSEHOLD GOODS

AND

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

WILL BE SOLD AT OUR

Regular Saturday Sale.

Nov. 8, at 9½ o'clock a. m.,

AT 15 & 17 RANDOLPH-ST.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By L. C. COHEN,

Auctioneer, No. 65 South Canal-st.

On Saturday, Oct. 8, at 10 a. m.,

Will be sold a large stock of new and second-hand

FURNITURE,

Consisting of Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Chairs, Hat Racks, Marble-top Tables, Extension Tables, Carpets, Quilts, Crockery, Lamps, Pictures, &c.

L. C. COHEN, 65 South Canal-st.

By TAYLOR & HARRISON.

Large Auction Sale,

AT 204 AND 206 EAST MADISON-ST.,

THIS MORNING, at 9½ o'clock, consisting of Parlor and Chamber Furniture, new and second-hand Brussels and Wool Carpets, Chairs, Tables, Cutlery, Quilts, Blankets, Towels, Fancy Goods, Tinware, &c., &c. Also, 5 crates best English Crockery, in open lots.

TAYLOR & HARRISON, Auctioneers, 204 and 206 East Madison-st.

By J. W. HAVENS & CO.

FURNITURE

AT AUCTION,

THIS MORNING, at 9½ o'clock, at 82 East Randolph-st., near State, consisting of M. T. Chamber Sets, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Chairs, Tables, Sofas, Lounges, Stoves, Crockeryware, Mattresses, Springs, Carpets, Glassware, &c. Also, 1,000 Looking Glasses. Also, a Private Library.

J. W. HAVENS & CO., Auctioneers, 82 East Randolph-st., near State.

THE ADJOURNED SALE

Of two Stone-Front Residences,

1018 & 1020 WABASH-AV.,

Will occur Nov. 12, at 10 a. m., at LaSalle-st. entrance to Republic Life Building. These houses will be sold at Public Auction, for cash, to the highest bidder, free and clear of all incumbrances, by order of the U. S. Court in Bankruptcy. For further particulars apply to

R. E. JENKINS, Assignee, 159 LaSalle-st.

By WILLIS, LONG & CO.

Large assortment of new and second-hand

HOUSEHOLD GOODS

At Auction this (Saturday) morning, at 9½ o'clock, without reserve.

WILLIS, LONG & CO., Auctioneers, 195 and 197 Randolph-st.

OSGOOD & WILLIAMS,

West Side Auction House, 63 South Canal-st.

Have Auction Sale TO-DAY of new and second-hand Furniture, including Parlor and Chamber Suits, Carpets, Cooking and Heating Stoves; also, a bankrupt stock of Ladies' Furs, and new and second-hand Harness, Buggies, &c.